



School heads at the top of their class

Section Two, Education

Euro or
Pro-Euro
for Britain?

Ken Livingstone
and the Labour Party

Section Two, Film

THE INDEPENDENT

3,059

THURSDAY 8 AUGUST 1996

WEATHER Cloudy start, may brighten later

40P (B45P)

Just one, and no more than one, for the road

JASON BENNETT
Crime Correspondent

Police chiefs are poised to call for tougher laws on drink-driving, bringing a new "one-pint" limit a step closer.

The move will increase the pressure on the Government, which is already facing campaigns from doctors and the alcohol lobby to lower the amount that motorists can legally drink.

The *Independent* understands that next week the chief constables in England and Wales will give the campaign fresh momentum by supporting a reduction from 80mg of alcohol per 100ml of blood to 50mg.

For most drivers, 50mg would mean a maximum of only one pint of beer, or two glasses of wine or whisky. Offenders would face a minimum one-year ban and heavy fines.

Last year about 600 people were killed on British roads by motorists over the limit.

Until now, the Government has resisted calls for a reduction, arguing that a change would have little effect, even though their own figures suggest they might save about 14 lives a year.

Police chiefs in Scotland backed the lower 50mg limit in November, but ministers will find it harder to shrug off the views of the 43 forces in England and Wales. Their officers see the damage caused by alcohol and they would have to enforce any change in the law.

A police source said: "Many

Alcohol and petrol are an inflammatory mixture. Anyone who flicks the ignition after more than a glass of wine should be prosecuted, fined, banned from driving, and in the worst cases imprisoned

- Leading article page 11

in the police service believe the time has come for a change, and that if just one life is saved, it is worthwhile."

The Labour Party has pledged to review the drink-drive limit and yesterday criticised the Government's "failure to reconsider the issue".

The traffic committee of the Association of Chief Police Officers has surveyed all forces in England and Wales on whether the limit should be reduced. It will debate the issue next Wednesday. The *Independent* understands that while there is strong support for lowering the level to 50mg, an alternative suggestion to lower the limit to zero has been ruled out.

The committee will hear that lowering the level from 80mg to 50mg reduces the likelihood of an accident by up to 40 per cent. Any decision will need to be ratified at a full council meeting.

Chief Inspector Paul McElroy, staff officer of David

Williams, chief constable of Surrey Constabulary and chairman of the ACPO traffic committee, said: "We feel it is time to reconsider the levels."

"Our stance has always been you should not drink and drive. We still believe that, but we are now looking at what effect a 50mg limit could have."

"There's convincing evidence that a reduction would reduce accidents and the number of people who drink and drive. But it will not affect the real problem drinkers who ignore all warnings."

Earlier this year, forces in England and Wales began automatic breath tests in all traffic accidents to which a police officer was called. There is also growing support for similar road-side drug tests.

The number of drink-related road deaths fell dramatically in England and Wales from 1,650 in 1979 to 540 in 1993. But now it has started to rise again. There were 540 in 1994 and 580 last year. There were 15,000 road deaths and injuries in 1994 in which at least one driver was over the limit. Police chiefs in Scotland said a reduction to 50mg would have prevented 213 serious accidents between 1988 and 1993.

Last month the British Medical Council, the all-party Parliamentary Advisory Council for Transport Safety and Alcohol Concern produced a report calling for the lower 50mg level. They said a reduction in the blood-alcohol limit in Australia from 80mg to 50mg, combined with random breath-testing, had dramatically reduced drink-driving among both moderate and heavy drinkers and had cut the number of accidents.

Surveys have shown there is public support for a lower drink-driving limit, the report said. Seven of the 15 countries in the European Union have limits of 50mg or less.

However, the Department of Transport has rejected any change and argues that research suggests a drop to 50mg would prevent only about 2.5 per cent of fatal drink-drive accidents. A DoT spokesman said: "We have a system which people understand and accept. Ministers believe we have had enormous success in reducing accidents and we do not want to break up a winning formula."

The first breath tests with the current 80mg level were introduced in 1967.

Leading article, page 11



Short order: If police chiefs get their way, this will soon be the limit for all motorists

Europe's laws on drinking and driving		
Country	Permitted Blood Alcohol Concentrations (MG/100 ml)	Punishment
Belgium	50	Max fine £1,913. Disqualification for 5 years. Imprisonment up to 6 years.
Denmark	80	Max fine 4 per cent of driver's income. Max disqualification for one year. Imprisonment up to 2 years.
France	50	Max fine £386. Disqualification three months to life. Imprisonment up to 2 years.
Italy	80	Max fine £215. Disqualification up to 3 months. Max imprisonment one month.

QUICKLY
Londonderry block
A huge army and police operation mounted in Londonderry to block off part of the city's walls from Saturday's controversial Apprentice Boys march produced immediate loyalist anger last night Page 2

Possible life on Mars
Scientists and religious thinkers were digesting the news yesterday that traces of organic chemicals - so tiny that thousands would fit on a full stop - are "evidence for primitive life on early Mars." Page 3

Cyclists protest
As hundreds of cyclists from anti-car protest group Reclaim the Streets added to traffic jams in central London caused by the Tube strike, the RAC said some of the problems could have been avoided through better co-ordination and accused the Government of washing its hands of the problem. Page 20

How immigrants live
A unique picture of the lives of Britain's 3.2 million immigrants is provided by the biggest official study of its type ever made. Page 6



STEVE BOGGAN

The machinery whirred and clicked into action and another life was about to be changed.

"Thank you for calling the National Benefits Fraud Hot Line. This service is absolutely confidential. My name is Simon, how may I help you?"

Simon sat in a padded booth on the seventh floor of an anonymous building in the heart of Lancashire. He wore a headset, and his pen was poised over a list of questions for the latest informant anxious, in the Government's words, to "Beat-a-Cheat."

"OK," he said. "What's the name of the person involved?" And the caller gave the name of a 27-year-old single mother of two, from Rochester in Kent.

Despite claiming single parent benefits and family allowance, the woman, the caller said, in a gleeful southern accent, also had five part-time jobs. Slowly, patiently, Simon steered the man through the form, extracting details of the woman's address, her height, build and hair colour, details of her vehicle and her movements,

even descriptions of her clothes.

But it wasn't until he asked whether the cheat had any distinguishing features that this already uncomfortable process became thoroughly distasteful. "None that I could tell you about," the caller chucked.

The man then disclosed that he was the woman's ex-husband and that the "five part-time jobs" were in fact five sessions spent as a cleaner at five different private addresses, one of which he supplied. "Erm, if they investigate her, will they let her know she was grassed on?" he asked shakily.

"No," replied Simon. "This service is absolutely confidential". And another case was opened for one of the 5,000 fraud investigators being fed by the voracious hot line.

Since it opened on Monday at the instigation of Peter Lilley, the Secretary of State for Social Security, the small department with its 62 operators has been deluged with calls about alleged fraudsters. On day one, more than 1,600 calls were received; on day two, the number was 3,500. By 12.25pm yesterday, when *The Independent*

was invited to listen in, a further 790 informants had called.

"The response has been astonishing," said Rob, manager of the hot line. None of the staff

will reveal their real names - they have already received threats, including one to fire-bomb their office if it were identified. "We have had people report benefit fraudsters and companies paying cash in hand to people on benefits.

"In one case, we had a person report an entire street -

names, details of benefits, the claimants' descriptions, their car registration numbers, where they were working, the lot. In another case, someone reported an entire village."

And the calls kept coming - hardly surprising, with fraud running at £1bn a year. "Thank you for calling the National ..."

It is time it was a woman with a London accent who wanted to report another single mother of two. The cheat, she alleged, had a six-year-old daughter and a 12-year-old son and was working part time at an insurance office despite claiming income support and housing benefit. "She has a child-minder take the little one to school so she can go to work," the caller confided.

An address, a description and the fact that the woman lives alone were all forthcoming. At the end of the call, the impression was left that a score had been settled.

"You get some right duffers and some very calm, intelligent people," said Simon, 34, who, along with the other operators, was given one day's training before "being thrown in at the deep end".

"I used to work in retail sales, but I wanted to work for the Benefits Agency," he said. "I enjoy the customer care element without the sales side of things."

And the telephone rang again. This time it was a wheezy woman from Birmingham who wanted to inform on a 23-year-old man from Dronfield. "I've reported him before," she said.

"But they didn't do anything about him then." She went on to provide details of his girlfriend and brother, who were also cheats.

The other night I went home with a sore finger and thumb from writing," said Simon. "One of the girls has got plasters on her thumb. We take down so much information and pass it on. It isn't our job to evaluate it."

"At the end of the day, we don't know what happens or whether anyone's life is ruined as a result. If we did know, we would probably have nightmares. The supervisor here says we just have to take down the information and then go home and leave the job behind, and that's just what we do."

Bank says interest rate must rise

DIANE COYLE and COLIN BROWN

Interest rates will have to rise if the Government wants to hit its inflation target, the Bank of England told Chancellor Kenneth Clarke yesterday - and the sooner the better.

The Bank's starkest warning so far about the need to raise the cost of borrowing as the economy forces ahead came as a blow to Tory hopes of the return of the "feelgood factor" with a further interest rate cut ahead of the election.

Ministers hailed an ICM poll narrowing the gap between Labour and the Tories as evidence of political revival fuelled by economic recovery. But Labour said the poll, in the *Guardian*, showed Labour's support steady at 45 per cent - enough for a landslide victory

as Jack played down the difference of opinion between Mr Clarke and Mr George. "The Chancellor has always made it very clear that having got down to low levels of inflation, he is not going to give up that prize easily," he said.

Chief economist Mervyn King made the Bank of England's views plain: "The question will be when to raise interest rates." However, inflation is likely to fall from its current 2.8 per cent in the short term.

He added that it would be preferable to raise base rates sooner rather than later. "The longer we leave it, the further they will have to move."

Asked if he thought Mr Clarke would agree, Mr King said: "I rather imagine he would not wish to join the club of Chancellors after whom excessive booms have been named."

The Bank's quarterly Inflation Report predicted that with no change in policy there is a worse-than-even chance of inflation staying below its 2.5 per cent target in two years' time. The outlook was worse than in the May report because the Chancellor had cut a quarter point from base rates in June, against the Governor's advice.

Yesterday's report also warned that the Government is running too big a budget deficit. It said high borrowing requirements "cannot be reconciled with hitting the inflation target as well as maintaining a sustainable fiscal position."

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news

Mayhew orders Derry blockade

DAVID MCKITTRICK
Ireland correspondent

A huge army and police operation mounted in Londonderry last night to block off part of the city's walls from Saturday's controversial Apprentice Boys' march produced immediate loyalist anger.

A convoy of lorries, diggers and earth-moving equipment, escorted by police and troops, moved into the city at 6pm to seal off the section of walls which overlooks the Catholic Bogside district.

The move was ordered by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Sir Patrick Mayhew, after a day of talks failed to agree a route for the march. The lack of agreement had in-

creased apprehension in the city and elsewhere of impending communal conflict.

The development has not however defused the situation, since it leaves open the possibility of a re-run of the Drumcree stand-off which last month produced tension and intimidation in the Province.

Sir Patrick's decision was welcomed by Bogside residents but brought anger from Unionist politicians. Dr Chris McGimpsey, a member of both the Apprentice Boys and the Ulster Unionists, accused the Government of bending to the threat of republican violence.

He described the decision as disgraceful but called on loyalists not to react violently.

Londonderry Democratic Unionist councillor, Gregory Campbell, said it looked as if republican demands were going to be met in full, adding: "If people expect us simply meekly to accept that, then I'm afraid that is just not going to happen."

During previous parades controversial Sir Patrick has stressed that operational decisions are for the Royal Ulster Constabulary and not for him, but yesterday he acted under public order legislation. This was in response to RUC advice that allowing a

parade along the city walls was likely to make undue demands on the police and army.

Earlier a group of clergymen, including the local Catholic and Church of Ireland bishops, Dr Seamus Hegarty and Dr James McHaffey, together with senior Presbyterians, the Rev Robert Davey and the Rev David Latimer, met leaders of the Apprentice Boys and, later, representatives of the Bogside Residents' Association.

Others involved in talks included Social and Democratic Labour Party leader and the city's MP, John Hume, business leaders and senior RUC officers

away from the Bogside.

Sir Patrick said last night: "On an issue of this kind there is widespread condemnation but I believe it to be in everybody's interests. The police should not have unduly demands placed upon them."

■ Anti-terrorist detectives in London last night appealed for information about a set of keys to lock-up garages. The call followed a search of garages near a house in Peckham, south London, where last month police recovered components for up to 36 bombs.

Detectives also want to hear from anyone who might have been phoned by a man with a French, American or Irish accent between 1 June and 15 July interested in renting a garage.

SIGNIFICANT SHORTS

John Redwood's supporters made it clear yesterday that the former Cabinet minister will not be silenced, in spite of attacks on him by Tory MPs and the former Foreign Secretary Lord Howe. "He has no intention of being brain dead," one of Mr Redwood's friends said.

Lord Howe yesterday attacked Mr Redwood with a warning to the Prime Minister not to allow the Tories to be turned into a Eurosceptic party for the general election. He said the deal between John Major and Kenneth Clarke, the Chancellor, over the Government's "wait-and-see" policy for the European single currency faced a serious threat from the "new right" inside the Tory party, led by Mr Redwood.

"Their salami tactics are well-known. Slice by slice, they will seek to destroy John Major's room for manoeuvre and so to convert the Conservatives into an anti-EMU party. We cannot and must not allow that to happen," he said.

Lord Howe's warning in the *Financial Times* followed a series of attacks by Tory MPs, including a call to "shut up" from Sir Julian Critchley after Mr Redwood spoke out during a tour of the United States. But those close to Mr Redwood said last night that he intends to carry on campaigning for election victory with radical policies. "John Redwood speaks for the heart and soul of the Conservative Party while he takes apart new Labour. That is where his agenda lies," said one. *Colin Brown*

The Royal Yacht Britannia sailed out of Cowes yesterday officially for the last time, amid signals from Whitehall that it could be rescued by John Major. Ministerial sources said the Cabinet will have to reach a decision on a possible replacement next month, but the Prime Minister favours extending its life until a new yacht is built.

The vessel's future has involved intense negotiations between three key Whitehall departments, since the Ministry of Defence announced it was to be decommissioned because of its age. The MoD said it needed a £17m refit, but supporters of *Britannia* say that estimate is inflated. Ian Lang, President of the Board of Trade, is "enthusiastic" about replacing it with a modern royal yacht which would be used to boost exports abroad. The Secretary of State for Defence, Michael Portillo, would support it, providing it did not fall on his budget. Michael Heseltine, the Deputy Prime Minister, could decide the issue; his friends say he was won round by the yacht's success in helping the export drive when it was moored in the Cape, in South Africa. *Colin Brown*

An inquest into the death of Brian Douglas, who died after being arrested by police using a new American-style baton reopens this morning after the jury failed to reach a verdict yesterday. Sir Montague Levine, coroner for Southwark, south London, told jurors they could return one of three verdicts – unlawful killing, misadventure or an open verdict – on the death of Douglas, 33, a boxing promoter, who died from a fractured skull and internal bleeding last May after being hit with a baton by Constable Mark Tuffey. Sir Montague said: "Members of the jury, you should not return a verdict of unlawful killing unless you are sure that either PC Tuffey intended to kill Brian Douglas or cause him serious harm or PC Tuffey used unlawful violence upon Brian Douglas without such intention."

The three-week long case at Southwark Crown Court involves the first death to be associated with the baton since it was adopted by police. *Charlie Bains*

A challenge to the feudal rights of the Queen on the tiny Channel Island of Sark will begin with a secret court hearing tomorrow. The multi-millionaire Barclay brothers have challenged the rights of the Seigneur of Sark, the Queen's representative. The brothers own the island of Brechou, which traditionally owes feudal dues to Sark, and claim Brechou is a separate entity in feudal terms.

The Crown wants to be considered as a co-defendant in the case. The Royal Court of Guernsey will sit in camera tomorrow to decide whether the Crown's wishes should be granted. *John Lyle*

Two men were killed when an explosion rocked an adhesives factory and fire swept through the building yesterday. Colleagues tried to rescue the two trapped men but had to flee the blaze. A fire service rescue squad later retrieved the bodies.

Up to 200 people were evacuated from buildings around the Scottish Adhesives factory in the Saracen district of Glasgow because of the risk of fumes from the blaze. The cause of the fire, believed to have started in an area where the two men would have been loading a mixing vessel with solvents, was not immediately known but suspicious circumstances were ruled out.

A hospital orderly was told he could face a prison sentence yesterday after he was found guilty of plotting with a nursing sister to tamper with a blood sample to avoid paying maintenance for his child by a former lover. The judge's warning to Timothy Anderson, 24, came after the jury at Maidstone Crown Court in Kent convicted him of perverting the course of justice.

Anderson's girlfriend Elizabeth Mills, 33, had arranged for a doctor at Medway Hospital in Gillingham, Kent, where they both worked to take a blood sample from Anderson for DNA testing to decide paternity of a girl born in November 1993. But Mills switched the blood with somebody else's before sending it to be tested, Anderson and Mills, who admitted the charge, will be sentenced on 30 August.

Chester Zoo said a chimpanzee was shot dead after attacking a keeper on Monday. Gloria - who has been at the zoo for 10 years - escaped from the chimp enclosure into the keeper's kitchen, where staff tried to stun her with a dart gun. She then attacked a keeper and was put down by other staff, a spokeswoman said yesterday. "This has never happened before in the zoo's history. We obviously have well-rehearsed procedures to go through in the case of escape and the keeper tried to dart her but unfortunately this didn't work quickly enough." The public were in no danger during the incident, the spokeswoman said.

North Wales's last deep coal pit is to close. RJB Mining, the owners of the Point of Ayr colliery near Talacre, said that 200 people employed at the 130-year-old pit would be offered transfers to collieries the company runs in the Midlands and Yorkshire. A spokesman said Point of Ayr was the smallest and least productive of the 17 collieries which RJB bought when British Coal was privatised in 1994.

Record attendances at Kew Gardens last week were redrawn by the blooming of the Titan Arum - the world's largest flower. The 10ft-high plant, last seen in flower 33 years ago, attracted crowds to Kew in south-west London to see it and sniff the overwhelming odour - variously described as being like rotten flesh, fish, and burnt sugar. It was only in flower from 30 July to August 4, but during that time nearly 49,000 visitors were admitted to the botanical gardens.

THE INDEPENDENT ABROAD

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Cyclists add to London Tube strike chaos

Government accused of ducking its responsibilities.
Louise Jury
reports

One of Britain's biggest motoring organisations yesterday accused the Government of washing its hands of the chaos caused by the latest Tube strike.

As hundreds of cyclists from anti-car protest group, Reclaim the Streets, added to traffic jams in central London, the RAC said some of the problems could have been avoided through better co-ordination.

Edmund King, the organisation's head of campaigns, said: "We have a crisis in our capital. We've had seven strikes and London is losing so much money, yet efforts aren't being coordinated. We have a token government committee for London, but when it comes to a strategy for keeping the capital moving, there's a wall of silence."

He contrasted government inactivity with the RAC's efforts in providing a hotline for car-sharing, discussing extra buses with bus companies and issuing advice to callers. But a government spokesman rejected the criticism. "At the end of the day, the vast majority of commuters are getting in." Two special coach parks and extra car parking had been provided, he said.

On the seventh strike day of the summer - the fourth involving joint action by the train drivers' union Aslef and the rail union RMT - five trains ran instead of the normal 450 on the Underground yesterday.

As commuters faced the now familiar struggle across the capital by car, bus, foot and bicycle, about 500 cyclists from Reclaim the Streets converged



Collision course: A confrontation between a taxi driver and a cyclist from the Reclaim the Streets pressure group yesterday. About 500 cyclists had congregated in central London to highlight the capital's increasing traffic congestion

on Trafalgar Square before moving on to Parliament Square. Fifty protesters then stormed London Underground's headquarters, where a dozen reached the offices of Peter Ford, the chairman, who discussed Tube policy with them.

But Paul Piper, 31, who was cycling to work at an oil company, said the strike highlighted how much congestion there could be on the roads and the need for a proper public transport system. Philip Southam, 36, who works in government security, said: "Get the cars out of the city and have more walk and cycleways."

A London Underground spokesman said the company wanted to go to arbitration through the wages board because it saw no point in returning to Ascas where attempts at conciliation had failed. An

RMT spokesman countered that the union had received no details from LU about arbitration and stressed the strength of feeling behind the stoppage.

The message to management is that they have to come back to the negotiating table. We could negotiate our way through this afternoon."

Following union claims earlier this week of political point-

Abortion doctor faces 'confidentiality' inquiry

the abortion going ahead.

Yesterday Spuc dropped its legal action but Life, another "pro-life" organisation, was aiming to step up its campaign for clarification of abortion law.

A Hammersmith Hospitals NHS Trust spokeswoman said the hospital wanted to see what "lessons could be learned" from the last few days. "We will clearly have a review and examine the issues involved. This will involve senior managers who during the course of the review will ask Professor Bennett to explain himself."

She stressed however that there was no suggestion of any "witch-hunt". Professor Bennett was reported to have said the information about the termination was released accidentally.

Meanwhile at Westminster some senior Conservative MPs called for the 1967 Abortion Act to be tightened, raising fears that abortion could become an emotive election issue.

Dame Jill Knight, an officer of the Tory backbench 1922 Committee, said the law needed to be tightened to stop abortion

being carried out for social reasons. "What is happening today is not what was intended of those who voted for the Act," she told BBC Radio.

"They did not intend that it should be used simply when the woman did not want the child. There had to be a good reason."

Sir David Steel, who introduced the 1967 Act as a private members' Bill, warned that "pro-life" groups were intent on changing the law by raising emotive cases such as the twin abortion case.

"People opposed to all abortion are prepared to use highly unusual and marginal cases to convince others to abolish legal abortion. The law requires two doctors to agree," said Sir David, and he did not believe it needed changing.

Archbishop of Westminster Cardinal Basil Hume, said yesterday there was a case for allowing all 60,000 stored frozen embryos to die. He admitted the loss of deliberately created human life was "repugnant" but believed this was the "least worse" solution to bad laws.

By that time the Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child had secured a temporary High Court injunction to stop abortion

from taking place. The doctor, Dr Christian Wolmar, claimed that NSC's advertising campaign aims to show that its service is cheaper and faster than Clapham Junction and East Croydon, while Gatwick Express is non-stop. It also runs all-night services, while Gatwick Express stops at midnight. Both companies were privatised recently. NSC was taken over by the French CGEA multinational, while Gatwick Express is run by the National Express coach company.

Under British Rail, the ser-

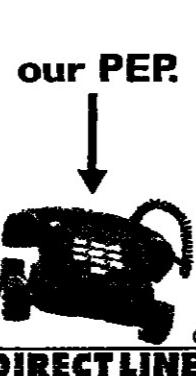
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vices were not allowed to compete computers were expected to use NSC, while Gatwick Express was intended for airport users. Gatwick Express claimed to have 30 per cent of the Victoria-Gatwick market despite the price differential but NSC disputes this.

In theory, this type of competition was the spur for the privatisation programme, but in fact there are few lines where different operators run services cheek-by-jowl.

French takeover, page 15

Under British Rail, the ser-

news

Britain's chuddie-chewing youngsters have a stonking time

Promiscuous girls described as "slappers", bores labelled "anoraks" and hard-working pupils dubbed "boffins" may soon be officially defined in the *Oxford Dictionary*.

The latest what's-in-and-what's-out survey of secondary school parlance, conducted by

Dillons Bookstore and Oxford Dictionaries, has discovered a whole new language.

The sample of 600 pupils has thrown up "babe", an attractive boy or girl, "geek", an unappealing, boring person, and "hardo", someone who thinks he is tough.

The words will be now be considered for inclusion in the latest *Oxford Dictionary*, recognised as defining modern English.

Other words creeping into the schoolspeak of 11- to 18-year-olds include "bi" - a slim, attractive girl or boy; "bil" - a cigarette; "cringe" - embar-

rassing unfashionable; and "cod" - admirable or good.

"Shrapnel" is used among the young to describe loose change,

"pukka" means unruffled and stylish, "rooted" means horrid-looking and a "triphead" is someone who makes no sense.

If you are going on a "blat",

that's a short bicycle ride; if you want some "chuddie", it's chewing gum; and a "dappy" is an unintelligent, sad person.

A "rook" is a spot of pus, "pants" is creeping in as a swear word, and if you had had a "stonking" time at a party, it has been excellent.

Regional variations made a strong showing in the survey.

Youngsters in north-east England would think anyone using the words "cringe", "geek" or "pukka" was a real "anorak".

"Boyf" - meaning boyfriend

- is considered deeply unfashionable in Peterborough and Lancashire, but is acceptable elsewhere in the country.

A "wuss" - wimp, or feeble person - is falling out of use in Ipswich, but is still used strongly in Gloucestershire. And in Lancashire, you are unlikely to be understood if you describe someone as a "divvy" - a fool.

Michael Proffitt from Oxford Dictionaries would not be drawn on which words would be included in the new dictionary.

"It is impossible to tell which words will last... it is in the nature of fashion that what is indispensable one year may be rejected the next," he said.

Cheap deals: Last-minute giveaways scarce as tour companies vow not to repeat last summer's suicidal discounts

Package holiday bargains sell out

TOM STEVENSON
City Editor

Anyone looking to match 1995's last-minute package holiday giveaways could be left kicking their heels at home, according to two of Britain's largest tour operators.

Airtours and Thomson believe that a combination of discounts for early bookers and a sharp fall in the number of holidays on offer has foiled the bargain hunters.

Harry Coe, the finance director at Airtours, said that lower capacity had led to fewer bookings - down 16 per cent on last year - but that it had also put an end to the suicidal discounts that had stung the industry last summer.

"If you walked down the high street last weekend and looked at the prices being demanded for departures in August, you'd have seen prices were £60 higher than was the case at the same time last year."

A typical example was a fortnight on the Costa Brava, on offer in high-street travel agents for more than £300, compared with the original brochure price of £350. Last year the same booking might have been as little as £275, said Mr Coe.

Thomson claimed to have given only half as many discounts this year as in 1995, with much smaller price reductions.

In recent years the holiday market has been dogged by job insecurity, hot summers at home and an increasing weariness with tacky, over-developed holiday destinations. Now more upmarket holidays, including long-haul trips and cruises, are the most buoyant area of the market.

Tour operators are still licking their wounds from a disastrous 1995, when 10 million holidays failed to find enough buyers.

By August last year the likes of Airtours, First Choice and Thomson were giving away breaks at prices that barely covered aircraft charter and hotel block-bookings.

Profits at leading companies plunged and they vowed last autumn not to make the same mistake again. This summer, capacity has been cut to 8.5 million holidays. Mr Coe said it

means customers have found it increasingly difficult to buy the holiday they want. As a result of smaller discounts, many are plumping to pay full price for a named hotel they can see pictures of rather than take a chance on an unnamed venue for a saving of maybe only £40.

The tone was set for this summer when Thomson introduced "fluid pricing" last autumn. It rewarded early bookings with discounts and promised higher prices as summer approached. The threat to lawmakers was that hanging on would increase the cost rather than throw up the bargains they had come to expect.

A spokesman at Thomson said: "It was such an obvious idea, it is amazing really that no one had thought of it before."

Airtours added a new twist to the cut-throat battle for a share of the package market this season when it launched its summer 1997 brochures at the beginning of July, before many holiday-makers had left for this year's trip. The move caused a furore in the travel business, with agents

complaining they were being forced to sell holidays for three seasons at the same time.

Yesterday, however, Airtours claimed the tactic had been an overwhelming success, giving it 50 per cent of the holidays so far sold for next year.

The spokeswoman for Thomson said the claim was meaningless, as it had only launched its own 1997 holidays last week. She said Thomson had sold more holidays in three days than Airtours managed in the whole of July. Mr Coe said it was too early to suggest a return of the feel-good factor to the holiday market.

But he said more costly holidays, including trips and cruises to faraway destinations, were the most expensive area of the market.

The report found serious safety flaws in swimming pools, fire precautions, children's play areas, lifts and balconies in two favourite destinations for Britons, Turkey and Gran Canaria.

Kim Winter, acting deputy editor of the Consumers' Association's *Holiday Which?* magazine that contains the report, said: "Following our last major survey there is very little difference, the same old problems keep cropping up.

There seems to be some breakdown in how tour opera-



Sea view: The beach at Deauville, Normandy, is prepared for the new season which begins this weekend. Despite a fall in holiday bookings in Britain this year, discounts have decreased and the long-haul flight market has expanded

Dangerous pools, faulty lifts and fire risks still hallmark of Costa Deathtrap

MICHAEL STREETER

Some holiday hotels abroad are a potential deathtrap, with only one out of 39 recently inspected reaching a satisfactory overall level, according to a survey by the Consumers' Association.

Most disturbing of all, the findings were slightly worse than in the association's last survey four years ago, when legislation came in to make tour operators legally responsible for the safety of the hotels that they use.

The report found serious safety flaws in swimming pools, fire precautions, children's play areas, lifts and balconies in two favourite destinations for Britons, Turkey and Gran Canaria.

Analysts said the holiday companies appeared to have made a better fist of matching supply and demand this year but they questioned whether the industry had really cured itself of its volatility. Rising profits, they said, would lead inevitably to more capacity, increasing competition and the return of the last-minute bargain.

Keith Bettin, head of corporate affairs at the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA), which also represents tour operators, said: "We are surprised to see these results bearing in mind the fact that tour operators spend millions of

tors are keeping the hotels up to scratch."

She added: "Some of these hotels are death traps - how many people must be maimed or killed before tour operators will take their responsibilities seriously?"

Among the findings were

that nine out of 19 pools in

hotels at Gran Canaria were dangerous; three

Turkish hotels had dangerous

pools and 11 had pools which

were as poor.

Seven out of 20 Turkish hotels had fire safety problems and only four out of 16 hotels in

Turkey were found to have satis-

factory lifts.

One hotel in Puerto Rico,

Gran Canaria, had no fire alarm

at all. A member of staff allegedly told inspectors: "If there's a fire, we shout."

Other problems included hotel corridors - one of them 48 metres long - with dead ends.

The one hotel which passed all inspections was the Sol

Fulya in Side, Turkey, used by Thomson, First Choice and Sunworld.

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at all. A member of staff allegedly told inspectors: "As

safety is a top priority, these allegations will be fully investigated. If the claims are true, the problems will be rectified as soon as possible."

Despite the apparent lull

in standards reported by

Which?, there are no signs of a

recent leap in the numbers of

those complaining or taking

legal action. The number of

complaints about package

holidays made to ABTA remains

constant at around one per

thousand holidays. The overall

figure for the industry as a

whole is estimated at around

one per cent.

The FTO's chairman, Martin

Brackenbury, said: "This is a

cynical attempt by the Con-

sumers' Association to peddle simplistic solutions to very complex problems."

FTO members invest more than £12m a year in employing British safety professionals and consultants to carry out inspections and provides loans for hoteliers to make improvements.

"Statistics prove that it is already much safer to take a package holiday than to stay at home and as standards rise all over the world it will continue to be so," said Mr Brackenbury.

Hotels were not used if

inspectors had rejected them as

insufficiently safe and significant

progress had been made,

he added.

The FTO stated that it was

conducting further investiga-

tions in order to verify the sit-

uation following the *Holiday*

Which? allegations, which were

disputed.

A spokesman added: "Initial

findings suggest that *Holiday*

Which? are not correct in some

of their assessments and we re-

iterate that hotels are not used if

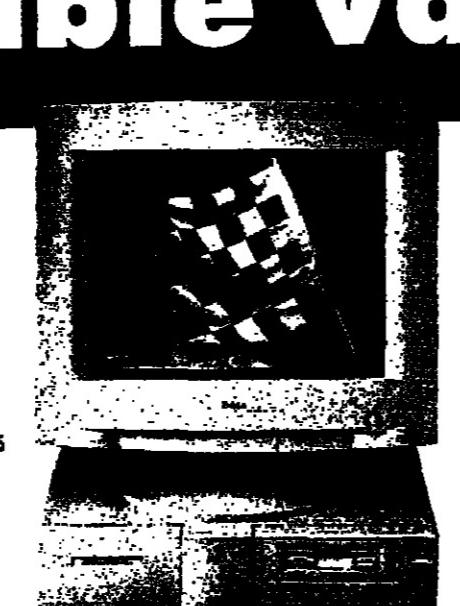
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news

'We came for work and education, the sky was clouded. But it got better - and is getting better for all of us'

The largest survey of Britain's ethnic minorities charts changing society. **Rebecca Fowler** reports

The first image that struck Ruhun Chowdhury, 29, when she stepped off a plane from Bangladesh with just a smattering of English were the greys and the silence. But she was determined to begin a new life with her relatives, who had dreamed of a land of education and employment.

Mrs Chowdhury is one of 3.2 million people in Britain who have struggled to keep their culture while pursuing their dream, according to the largest study of ethnic minorities in Britain, published yesterday by the Office for National Statistics.

Alongside a quarter of all Bangladeshis living in Britain, Mrs Chowdhury's home is in Tower Hamlets, east London. She has a house near Brick Lane which bustles with traders selling familiar Asian fruits, fish and spices and wholesalers displaying brightly coloured fabrics.

Mrs Chowdhury said: "We came in February 1980 for work and for education. The sky was clouded, it was so dark and I thought, this is England. Of course it got better, and it's getting better for all of us."

Unlike the majority of the Bangladeshi community, she has quickly mastered English. She said: "I know language is power. I can get what I want, I can fight for things. A lot of women in this area can't do that. They're living in a closed community where they worry what the neighbours will say if they even come out of the house on their own."

She added: "Many of these women come from very rural villages in Bangladesh, where only the boys would be educated. If a woman goes out there's still a feeling she's not good, she's learning, she's getting smart."

When Mrs Chowdhury first started visiting Bangladeshi families, urging them to send their daughters to school to learn English, they would tell her she was destroying their culture and slam the door in her face.

A decade on, she is optimistic of change. Now, even the most traditional people stand and listen to what she has to say.

For many the change is coming gradually. Mrs Chowdhury

holds up an intricate piece of needlework depicting traditional Bangladeshi stories embroidered by a group of 25-year-old women, who are learning English while they sew.

But for the women's position to improve, the men are also being forced to adapt to Western culture.

Like the majority of Bangladeshi women, Mrs Chowdhury married young. Although she was unusual in gaining a degree at teacher training college, she was only 21 when she married, the average age for her culture, compared with 27 for white women and 33 for black Caribbean women.

At the Modern Saree Centre on Brick Lane, Ruhun Amin proudly displays his collection of wedding gowns in bright red silk threaded with gold, which cost £385 each. Trade is booming, with at least one wedding party coming into the shop every week.

Mr Amin says he is one of the younger generation of husbands who are encouraging their wives to learn English and make the most of the education on offer to them.

He said: "It's a good thing for everyone to have independence, men and women. It allows us to take care of ourselves and to enjoy a better standard of living and a sense of freedom."

Mrs Chowdhury says that many parents now accept that an education is the best way forward for both their sons and their daughters to gain jobs. Black, Pakistani and Bangladeshi people had the highest unemployment rate according to the report.

For those who have achieved the dream of an education and a career, in spite of prejudices from their own culture and the culture they have become part of, the dream has become a part of reality.

Ruhun said: "We sent six girls to Oxford from Tower Hamlets last year, and the girls are progressing faster than anyone. But I also look at the women who produced this needlework, and I know how talented they are too. They just never had the opportunities."

The picture that emerges from the report of the changing



Taking the veil: A young Asian woman tries on a wedding outfit at Damini's clothes shop in east London. The average age for Asian brides is 21.

Photograph: Tom Pilston

ing face of multi-cultural Britain is diverse. The experiences of various groups also vary enormously as they face different problems.

Carol Summerfield, editor of the report, said: "There are often bigger differences between the various ethnic minority groups than between the ethnic minority population as a whole and the white population."

For those who have worked to build a place in Britain, especially the women, the future is getting brighter, according to Polamanzil Uddin, the former deputy leader of Tower Hamlets.

She said: "We have lots and lots to be proud of. The fact that we've been able to make a home here, to work here, to learn here, despite the racism, facing a new language and culture - that really means something."

Snapshots of life for Britain's ethnic minorities

The survey by the Office for National Statistics is the most wide-ranging study of ethnic minority groups in the UK. Its findings show that:

- In spring 1995, 3.2 million people belonged to an ethnic minority - slightly under 6 per cent of the population and up from just over three million four years earlier.
- One in eight black households in England and Wales was burgled in 1993 - twice the proportion in both the Pakistani/Bangladeshi and white groups.
- More than half of black Caribbean children were living in a single-parent family in 1991.
- Black and Pakistani/Bangladeshi people had the highest unemployment rates - 24 per cent and 27 per cent respectively - compared with 12 per cent for Indians and just 8 per cent for whites in 1995.

■ The ethnic minority population is concentrated in certain areas, with 25 per cent of all Bangladeshis in Britain living in the London borough of Tower Hamlets.

■ South Asian groups - Indians, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis - have much higher proportions of married couples than any other ethnic group.

■ Bangladeshi women are on average 21 years old on marriage, compared with 33 for black Caribbean women and 27 for whites.

■ Cohabitation varies widely, with black Caribbean males far more likely to be cohabitating than their white counterparts.

■ Ability to speak English varies, with only one in 10 Bangladeshi women between 50 and 74 able to do so and less than two-thirds of the Bangladeshi community as a whole being English-speakers.

Vagrant ruled out as murder suspect

LOUISE JURY

A vagrant accused of raping and murdering a British schoolgirl in France was released from custody yesterday. His lawyer said he was no longer a suspect.

Patrice Pade, 39, was arrested in connection with the death of Caroline Dickinson, 13, at Pleine Fougeres, Brittany, three weeks ago and was reported to have confessed to the killing.

His lawyer, René Blanchard, secured his release yesterday before the examining magistrate, Gérard Zaag, after DNA tests failed to support the charge against his client.

Mr Pade was freed on condition that he stays at an address given to the authorities. Mr Blanchard said: "I think the authorities acted too fast. The police went too quickly but not the investigating magistrate."

"My client is no longer a suspect. He will have to speak to a police again on various matters but I am very pleased with the way this has turned out."

The development has shocked residents of Pleine Fougeres, near Mont-St Michel.

Caroline was on a school trip to Brittany with Launceston College, Cornwall, when she was found dead on her mattress in the dormitory she was sharing with four others at a youth hostel.

Yesterday, as Mr Pade left jail



Caroline Dickinson: Killed on school trip in France

of three with a history of sexual offences, has allegedly admitted he did it. Officially, no connection has been made between the two murders.

Christian Couet, the Mayor of Pleine Fougeres, who attended Caroline's funeral in Cornwall, expressed dismay at the development. "When someone is arrested and confesses the crime that he is suspected of, there is no reason to doubt him," he said.

Other people were questioned after Mr Pade's arrest but the townsfolk believed the investigators were simply putting the finishing touches to the inquiry. Mr Couet said: "Besides, these further interviews appear not to have provided any further clues."

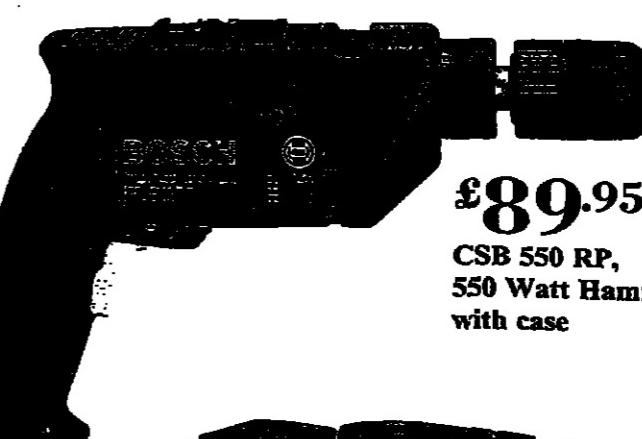
But the manager of a hotel 200m from the youth hostel where the murder took place said many villagers had had their doubts.

The man, who did not give his name, said: "The fact that Patrice Pade is not the rapist does not surprise us at all. From the start, this arrest always seemed bizarre to us; it was all too swift, too easy."

When news of the DNA test results emerged on Thursday, Caroline's parents, John and Sue Dickinson, expressed dismay that the "small consolation" gained from the quick arrest was to be denied them.

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international

Afrikaners trek into wilderness of Mozambique

MARY BRAID
Johannesburg

For the past 18 months, South Africa's Afrikaner farmers have been trekking in small groups across the country's northern border, re-enacting the Great Trek of their 19th-century ancestors into the interior, to escape British rule.

They have travelled to remote rural outposts of Mozambique, Zambia and the Congo, some driven by racist pique following the overthrow of apartheid, others by despair at the violent social unrest which has accompanied South Africa's transition to democracy.

Yesterday the South African government took advantage of the dissatisfaction of these white farmers to unveil an agreement with Mozambique to settle them in Lichinga, in northern Mozambique.

The move is part of the new South Africa's attempts to strengthen the economies of its neighbours. It has already helped build a road to Mozambique and a highway to Namibia through Botswana, which is ironic, as the old apartheid

regime spent much of its energies weakening its neighbours.

Through the setting of 24 farmers in Lichinga, alongside scores of others doing it for themselves elsewhere in northern Mozambique, the two countries hope to establish an agricultural infrastructure in Mozambique. After years of civil war, the country boasts plenty of fertile land but none of the skills or equipment needed to take advantage of it.

Post-apartheid South Africa expects to benefit from the region's economic improvements. And by strengthening its eastern neighbour, which is one of the world's poorest countries, it may also stem the flow of illegal immigrants who are exacerbating South Africa's own economic problems.

Mozambique hopes to benefit from the strengthening of its agricultural base, which was ravaged by war, and by the predicted creation of 28,000 jobs.

Despite its fertile soil it imports 281,000 tons of cereals a year. The World Food Programme is engaged in an emergency feeding project for 200,000 people in Mozambique. This move is part of the new South Africa's attempts to strengthen the economies of its neighbours. It has already helped build a road to Mozambique and a highway to Namibia through Botswana, which is ironic, as the old apartheid

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"Mozambique imports every kernel of wheat," said Piet Gous, the farmer and politician who organised the settlement.

"There is no infrastructure there. You cannot get diesel, herbicides or pesticides. All these must be put in place."

While the risks for South African farmers were great, he said, many hoped for a better, more secure future. Lichinga's land was more fertile than that from which they previously made a living. "We will start slowly and expand next year. It will be a process of evolution, not a revolution," he said.

Sydney students take to the road over education cuts



University challenge: Thousands of student demonstrators marched through the streets of Sydney yesterday, bringing city traffic to a standstill. The students, who were challenging government cuts in tertiary education budgets, converged on the Liberal Party's headquarters. Photograph: Reuter

KANSAS DAYS

Russell keeps faith with its favourite son

Driving west from Kansas City on Interstate 70, you run a veritable gauntlet of celebrity to reach Russell, Kansas, the place Bob Dole believes to be the moral centre of America. You pass the hometowns of three astronauts no less, before encountering the Agriculture Hall of Fame and then the Greyhound Hall of Fame ("A Racer, A Hero, A Pet, A Friend"). But finally after three hours across the prairie you make it.

Russell, according to the pre-packaged mythology no presidential candidate can now do without, is Bob Dole. Forget Washington and the Congress where he spent his most productive years. This was where he was born and raised. To Russell he returned in 1945, a premature war veteran of just 22, crippled and half killed by wounds suffered in Italy. Here you can still see the drug store where they collected \$1,800 - a vast sum in those days - to send Bob Dole to Chicago to see the spe-

the billboards of restaurants and motels are made over to happy birthday signs - even the old Dream moviehouse, closed now but still smart painted in ochre and pale blue, pays its tribute. Mostly the posters and photographs show a younger Dole in his fifties, kindly sidestepping the age issue that is his greatest handicap.

Beyond, to the north and south, east and west, the ramrod straight avenues merge back into the vast plains. "Russell," proclaims the sign on the white grain silo standing sentinel over the railway line on the north side of town, just a stone's throw from the Dole family home at 1035, Maple Street, but somehow on the very edge of civilization.

As a makeshift museum of old oilfield equipment which you see when you hit town from the Interstate suggests, what passes for the golden age of Russell is long gone. But even now the place looks relatively prosperous; the stillness is of peace, not desperation; of people who will not easily be moved. Dole's sister still lives on Maple Street. Her sibling's importance has earned her the protection of the police, parked close by in a couple of cars, one marked and one unmarked, both surely basking under the midday sun. An old cottonwood tree on the corner provides shade. White plastic deckchairs surround a side porch. The unostentatious but immaculately kept red-brick structure with its American flag implanted in the lawn bespeaks the chosen virtues of Kansas, Russell and Bob Dole, of thrift and toil, plainspeaking and patriotism.

But will these values be enough? "It would be nice if you could all come to the inauguration," he told a crowd of 1,500 people (out of a town population of under 5,000) assembled for a cakes-and-ice cream birthday rally in Russell's one park, an occasion as scripted and soulless as most of the Dole campaign thus far. Right now, a trip halfway across the continent looks about as probable as the reopening of the Dream movie house. Instead, come January, a more likely pilgrimage beckons. Almost 100 miles north-west - but still within the great state of Kansas - lies another small town called Norton. There, on the mezzanine floor of the First State Bank on 105 West Main Street, another hall of fame of sorts is to be found. It is the Gallery of Also Rans, a folkloric museum of candidates who ran for president and lost. Barring a miracle, a section devoted to the man from Russell will soon be joining them.

Bob Dole: Perfect specimen of small-town America

cialist who would put his body and soul together again.

It was in Russell last year that he formally declared his candidacy. Here he returned last month to celebrate (if that is the right word) his 73rd birthday, and here this Saturday he will present his vice-presidential running mate to the world. All will be recounted in a misty sepia-tinted video of a remarkable life that will be the backdrop to the convention in San Diego, and whose location shooting took place here the morning after he turned 73.

Bill Clinton is still fond of depicting himself as the man from Hope, Arkansas. But Bob Dole is the man from Russell, an even more perfect specimen of a half-vanished, eternally decent small-town America, clothed in innocence, friendliness and God.

And as a stage set the town is perfect. On a hot midsummer day, hardly a soul stirs on the broad, wide streets, lined with two- or three-story brick buildings. But Dole is everywhere. Every shop on Main Street is festooned with Dole insignia,

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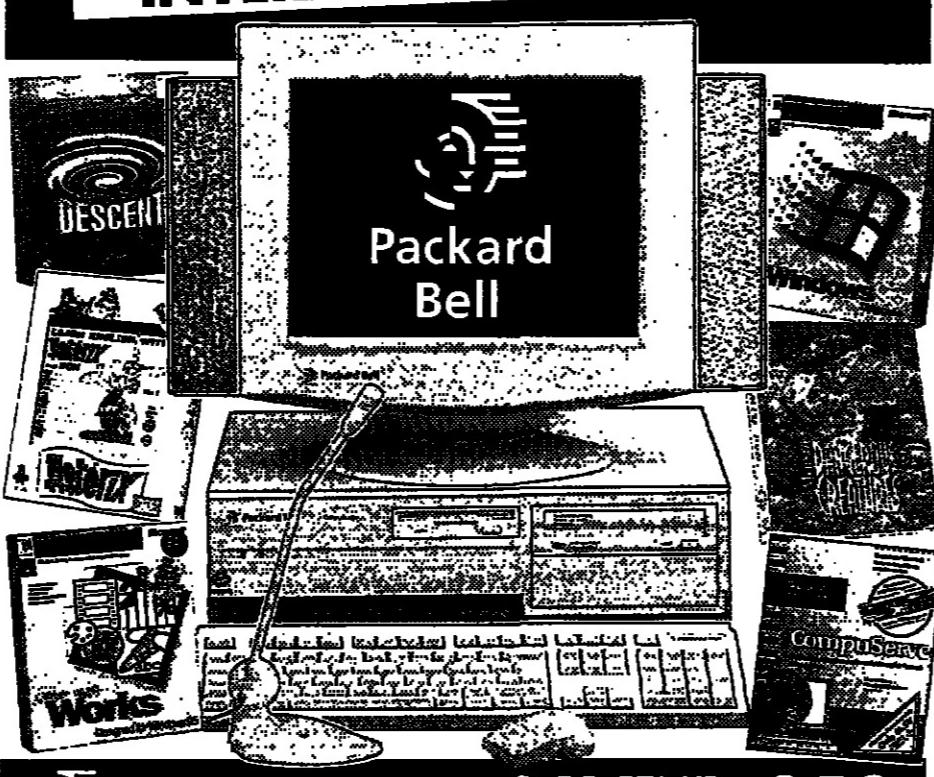
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Rupert Cornwell

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Russians lose Chechen capital to rebel attack

HELEN WOMACK
Moscow

A band of a few hundred rebels yesterday humiliated a far superior force of Russian troops by attacking the compound of the pro-Moscow government in the centre of the Chechen capital, Grozny.

The fighting, the worst in the region since the beginning of this year, showed Boris Yeltsin was back at square one with the Chechen separatists, neither able to make peace with them, as he promised to do before the presidential elections, nor capable of crushing them.

Throughout the day, Russian helicopter gun ships fired rockets against rebel positions in various parts of the city because federal forces had more or less lost control of the situation on the ground. Interfax news agency said the guerrillas were blocking Russian troops at their own checkpoints. "Our correspondents report that the city is effectively controlled by the rebels," it said.

In the afternoon, the rebels seized the telephone exchange and launched an attack on the

government compound, forcing officials to scurry down to the basement. The most senior officials of the puppet government, led by Doku Zavgayev, had already retreated to the Russian military base at Khankala, on the edge of the city. Even there they were not safe, as Interfax reported that a sniper had picked off and killed the commander.

In the absence of television pictures, the news agency journalists became stars. Sergei Trofimov of Tass filed from the besieged compound: "The journalists are going down into the basement of the building which is under fire from grenade launchers." He added: "They will try to report information for as long as possible."

Interior ministry troops and Chechen police defended the compound against the rebels, whose attacks eased in the evening. A spokesman said the separatists offered to open up a corridor to let out journalists and civilians. A column of Russian armour with regular troops set off from Khankala to reinforce units in the city but was unable to reach them immediately as the rebels had mined the road into town.

The army seemed reluctant to help the lightly armed interior ministry troops, perhaps remembering the disastrous days of early 1995, after Moscow first intervened in Chechnya, when soldiers tanks proved to be easy targets for fast-moving guerrillas, until Kremlin forces finally took the Chechen capital.

The rebels retreated to the southern mountains but made a raid on Grozny this March, before the present assault.

The Deputy Interior Minister, Pavel Golubits, said 29 Russian soldiers had been killed and a hundred injured in this week's battles. Interfax cited a military source who put the death toll among federal troops at 50 and said 200 had been wounded. There were no casualty figures for the rebels or civilians caught up in the fighting.

Many civilians were reportedly left Grozny before the rebels infiltrated the city on Tuesday, raising speculation that the separatists had warned sympathisers about the attack.

Moderate Chechen leaders say the latest assault is designed to force Moscow back to

the negotiating table. But Russian officials now rule out talks.

Fundamentalist Chechens, such as Salman Raduyev, who was believed dead but recently resurfaced after plastic surgery, will settle for nothing less than forcing Russia out of Ichkeria, as the separatists call Chechnya.

leader, who is said to have been exhausted by the election campaign. But they are puzzled by the lack of initiatives from Mr Yeltsin's new national security adviser, Alexander Lebed, co-opted onto the Kremlin team after doing well in the first round of the presidential election and

widely expected to come up with a fresh approach to Chechnya. Yesterday the retired general said only that the Chechen problem could not be solved "exclusively by coercive methods" and talked of "organising a congress of representatives of the Chechen people".

Up in arms: Yeltsin describes plans for his forthcoming presidential inauguration with the ceremony's organiser

Photograph: Reuter

Woman
who spied
for love
pays price

IMRE KARACS
Bon

"The defendant caused no serious damage to the Federal Republic of Germany," said the chief judge, before giving a verdict she no doubt felt was informed with Solomon's wisdom.

Gabriele Albin, a 51-year-old woman who had been tricked into spying for the Stasi, was found guilty of the crime of treason. The punishment: two years' suspended jail sentence, plus a fine of DM30,000 and costs, totalling a quarter of a million Deutschmarks.

It is a high price to pay for a love affair that proved to be one-sided, but Ms Albin was relieved to be free at last of the East German spies who first trapped her in a web of deceit, then helped to convict her, and free of the German state's vengeance. "I have waited for this moment for five years, four months and 21 days," she said. "All I want to do now is pay the bill and leave."

Her sentence could have been much worse. The state had asked for three years' imprisonment and a heavier fine, but the court accepted the defence argument that Ms Albin had not known she was spying for the East Germans.

She had been seduced in 1977 by a Stasi agent posing as a West German businessman, who persuaded her to steal military documents from the US embassy where she worked as a translator. He told Ms Albin that the documents were destined for a peace foundation.

The agent, who pretended to be her fiancé, died last year. His colleagues and superiors, full-time cogs in the wheel of East Germany's machine of repression, were also given amnesties last year and recycled as prosecution witnesses. One by one they came into the Düsseldorf courtroom to testify against their former charge. She had no inkling of their existence. They, it turned out, knew every intimate detail of her life.

The prosecution had failed to prove that Ms Albin had benefited financially from her actions, while the judges accepted that she was under the complete emotional control of her Stasi "fiancé". The defence also successfully argued that the stolen documents had posed little if any danger to the security of Germany or Nato.

But the court felt somebody had to be punished, and since the Stasi agents who masterminded the operation now enjoy legal immunity, Ms Albin was given a token sentence.

"My friends have urged me to go to the European Court, but they don't realise that I still have the right to do so. 'I was elected to lead,' he told an Israeli Television interviewer on Tuesday, "and I intend to lead."

Rather than appeal against a verdict she feels is unjust, she is selling her house and seeking permission to live abroad. The state's diligent bureaucrats, meanwhile, can draw comfort from the knowledge that another file has been tidied up.

West to set up 'balanced' TV news service for Bosnia

MATTHEW HORSMAN
Media Editor

An Anglo-American team is to establish a new independent television service in Bosnia-Herzegovina in advance of national elections next month. The current affairs and news programming is intended to ensure "balanced, multi-party coverage" for key areas of the country.

The service, which will be made available via satellite to local television stations in Bosnia, will compete with existing networks, which in most cases are associated with one or other of the ethnic groups, and which have been accused of bias in the coverage of political events. So far, local stations in

Sarajevo, Mostar and Vitez have agreed to take the feed, which will be broadcast terrestrially to the local population. Other sites will be added, provided local stations agree, although there is no sign yet that stations in Serb-occupied areas will support the initiative.

The project was developed by the Washington-based Open Society Institute, a non-partisan non-profit research organisation backed by the financier George Soros. The initiative has support from the International Federation of Journalists and is financed by the World Bank.

Staff will be drawn in part from neighbouring Slovenia, and will be supplemented by local journalists from the Muslim and Croat communities in

Bosnia. The project's backers are aware of the need to recruit independent journalists, given the state of ethnic relations in the country.

"The intention is to ensure broadcast pluralism in the crucial lead up to the elections on 14 September," said a source close to the project. A source at one of the companies supplying logistical support said: "Everyone on the ground is aware of how important the media will be in these elections."

A Russian cargo aircraft is scheduled to leave Stansted Airport, near London, today, carrying £3m worth of transmission, editing and production equipment supplied by NTL, the British television transmission company. A team of six

technicians will help set up the channel. Also on hand will be personnel from Harris, a leading US manufacturer of transmitters, which has agreed to install a new transmitter at Banja Luka, site of the British military contingent in Bosnia.

If so, the United Nations peace implementation force, is to ensure that there is no interference with the service. It is expected that the service would continue after the elections, and could form the embryo of a new national channel.

The news service is expected to go on air within a few weeks. "This has been a difficult exercise, involving many people, and will have taken only 10 weeks from start to finish," said a British source.

Serbs and Croats plan recognition

TONY BARBER
Europe Editor

President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia agreed yesterday on a framework for establishing diplomatic relations between Serb-led rump Yugoslavia and Croatia.

The agreement, reached at a seaside hotel near Athens, represented the most important breakthrough in Serb-Croat relations since Yugoslavia collapsed into civil war in 1991.

Before the surprise meeting in Greece between the two presidents, Croatia made clear it would not agree to mutual recognition unless rump Yugoslavia that Mr Milosevic might

absorb their region into rump Yugoslavia.

An accord on mutual recognition was also held up by territorial disputes on the Adriatic coast between Croatia and Montenegro. Other problems, such as how to divide up former Yugoslavia's foreign debt among the five successor states, are gradually being solved.

Yesterday's agreement may leave a bitter taste in the mouths of Serbs who thought the purpose of the Serb-Croat wars of 1991-95 was to protect Serb minorities in Croatia, or merge their areas into an expanded Greater Serbian state.

As events turned out, Mr Milosevic's war brought not

territorial gains but the almost total destruction of the centuries-old Serb communities of western and southern Croatia.

Moreover, few expect the Serbs of Eastern Slavonia to stay when their region returns to Croatian rule. It is more probable that, like the Serbs of Sarajevo earlier this year, when their districts passed to Muslim-Croat control, they will abruptly abandon their homes.

Although the Bosnian war ended with Serbs gaining 49 per cent of Bosnia, this was little compensation for the epochal defeat suffered in Croatia. Yet so tight is Mr Milosevic's control of Serbia that he has paid no price for this catastrophe.

Netanyahu faces further revolt

ERIC SILVER
Jerusalem

For the third time in the first 50 days of Benjamin Netanyahu's right-wing government, David Levy, his touchy, rebellious Foreign Minister, is arm-wrestling with the Prime Minister.

In their two previous bouts, Mr Levy shamed Mr Netanyahu into creating a grandiose Ministry of National Infrastructure for the steaming ex-Defence Minister, Ariel Sharon. This time he is fighting for himself - and a role for the Foreign Ministry.

Like other prime ministers before him, Mr Netanyahu wants to run his own foreign policy, and above all his own dialogue with the Arab neighbours. He contends that as Israel's first directly-elected Prime Minister, he has every right to do so. "I was elected to lead," he told an Israeli Television interviewer on Tuesday, "and I intend to lead."

It is his leadership manner that has upset Mr Levy and the Foreign Ministry professionals. Mr Netanyahu, it seems, is cutting them out of the loop. He is proposing to appoint his own man to head the negotiating team with the Palestinians, without informing the Foreign

Ministry. This Monday, the Prime Minister went to Amman at the head of an imposing delegation of advisers and business leaders, but invited neither Mr Levy nor any of the Foreign Ministry brass to join them. Instead, he introduced Mordechai Kristal, an assistant to Dr Gold, as "head of the Jordan division". And on Tuesday he boasted that

there was "only one Prime Minister". That was the last straw. That night, Mr Levy unplugged his telephone and left Jerusalem for his home in the Jordan valley town of Beit She'an. Yesterday, unconvincing by promises to let him "participate", he boycotted two inner cabinet sessions amid hints of resignation.

He was reported to be "consulting" his four colleagues in the Gesher parliamentary bloc, which ran for election in harness with Mr Netanyahu's Likud party, but retained a separate identity. "Levy is upset," one of his confidants told reporters. "He is angry and hurt. He will not allow Netanyahu to take him for a ride."

Experienced Levy-watchers doubt whether he will resign. But his revolt is part of wider discontent, among ministers and Likud MPs, with Mr Netanyahu's presidential aspirations.

"With his own mouth," Nahum Barnea, a widely-read columnist, wrote in the tabloid *Yedioh Aharonot* yesterday, "Netanyahu has transformed his ministers into the opposition. David Levy now joins Ariel Sharon, and others will flock to them. They cannot overthrow the Prime Minister, but they can make his life miserable."

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the leader page

Alcohol and petrol are a killing mix

It is selfish, dangerous and morally wrong to drive after two pints of beer. Anyone who does turns their car, or van, or motorbike into a killing machine. The Government should not prevaricate: it is time to cut the legal limit.

Almost everyone does it: two pints, several glasses of wine, "nothing over the top". Then, still well within the legal limit, climb behind the wheel and zoom home. But we know very well that every sip increases the chance of killing or maiming someone. Even a half a lager swilled by a sensible motorist at lunchtime raises the risk of an accident while driving back to the office in the afternoon. Concentration ebbs, judgement slows, and drivers fail to react as quickly to events on the road. Young drivers are worst. The under 25s are four times more likely to have an accident if they have drunk up to the current legal limit than if they have had no alcohol at all. But the policeman that pulls them over after several pints in the pub cannot prosecute, because they are not breaking the law.

The present permitted level of 80mg of alcohol in 100ml of blood – around two pints for the average bloke – is too high for someone who controls more than a ton of metal on public streets. The risk of a slight error of judgement is just too high to be acceptable, when it is so obviously avoidable.

The Scottish police want to bring the limit down to 50mg (around one pint). They say the lower limit could have prevented 213 fatal and serious drink-related accidents in Scotland between 1989 and 1993. Government figures suggest 14 lives a year could be saved in England and Wales, with the lower limit – worth some restraint over that second drink, surely.

Doctors agree. The British Medical Association represents the professionals who have to stitch the victims back together again. For years they have been calling for lower limits. Now the English and Welsh police are ready to add to the clamour.

Cutting the legal limit sets the standard, sends a message, and helps police make the streets safe. Alcohol and petrol are an inflammatory mixture. Anyone who flicks the ignition after more than a few glasses of wine should be prosecuted, fined, banned from driving, and in the worst cases imprisoned.

Why doesn't the Government act now? Because politicians think they already have a "winning formula" and they want to stick with it. Nonsense. It is true that deaths on the road have fallen over the 30 years since the breath test was first introduced. But this is exactly the time to build on our success, not sit content with present levels of drink-driving. For the record, the number of drink-

related road deaths has stopped falling in recent years, and actually rose last year.

Last Christmas Steven Norris, the then Transport Minister, came up with a different excuse for avoiding a lower limit. He said it was not practical. But the Australians seem to have managed it perfectly well. Those lager-swilling Aussies have cut their legal limit, and claim substantial success in cutting their drink-driving levels as a result.

The Department of Transport seems to believe Britain is different. Mr Norris claimed: "There is no

point in setting the limit at zero or any other figure if people simply ignore it." Mr Norris is out of date. Five years ago his assessment of public support for a lower limit might have been accurate. Not any more.

Attitudes towards alcohol have changed. We don't drink and drive the way we used to 20 years ago. We don't drink and work in the same way either. The time was when colleagues who now stick to fizzy water would have tailed down the pub for several pints at lunchtime. JR used to stroll into his office each morning at Ewing Oil and hit the whisky. Clerks at the

Bank of England at the turn of the century actually had bars opened for them within Bank walls, so that alcohol could ease the strain of dull and boring work. Today employees who get sozzled over their sandwiches are frowned on. Years of drink-driving campaigns have changed people's perception of what is acceptable. In Scotland last year fewer than 1.5 per cent of the drivers stopped and tested were over the limit, compared to 19 per cent when seasonal clampdowns began a decade ago. Younger drivers are even less likely to hit the throttle after hitting the bottle: three-quarters of under-25s told recent surveys that they never drink and drive, compared to less than two-thirds of older drivers.

The police now think they can enforce a lower limit. Now that they have random breath testing, and stricter sentencing, the risks associated with getting caught over the limit are much, much higher. A one-year driving ban, for many of us, is just not worth thinking about; the inconvenience would be so immense. If the legal limit falls, most of us will drink less, partly because we accept that we ought to, and partly because of the risk of being caught. Slowly but surely we are moving towards zero tolerance of alcohol on the roads.

It has taken us a long time, but finally in Britain we are starting to

establish a mature approach to alcohol. In moderation, it is relaxing, sociable and might even be good for our health. It can be a delightful social lubrication. For that, we should enjoy it. But we should not pretend that we can drive at the same time. The Government should make our roads safer by setting standards that we all know make sense.

The ominous sound of a boom

The Ken and Eddie show is hotting up. The Bank of England disapproves of the last cut in interest rates. In fact, it thinks inflation may take off in two years' time unless rates go back up again soon.

We've been here before. The Bank's chief economist hopes Ken Clarke won't want to join the list of Conservative chancellors to bequeath their names to inflationary booms. But like Maudling, Barber and Lawson before him, Mr Clarke may be too optimistic about inflation or too pessimistic about the election to raise interest rates in time. How dull. There are so many economic mistakes to be made. Why do we in Britain always have to make the same one?



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Olympic history repeats itself

Sir: The present outcry about Britain's poor showing in the Olympics ("Black South Africa breaks through, but Britain trails behind", 5 August) echoes with uncanny precision the controversy which raged after our athletes had performed below expectations in the 1936 Games in Berlin. The main worry was that England had somehow "gone soft", and commentators struggled to pinpoint the reasons for our decline.

One writer blamed democracy, "the shibboleth which encourages mediocrity and does away with virility". Our failure in Berlin, he wrote, "should give a jolt to our national complacency. England is admittedly the mother of sport, yet the pick of her athletes have been outclassed."

Others pointed out that Britain had no effective system of national coaching, and that until British athletes got help, in the form of money and organisation, on the scale that other countries already enjoyed, they would not begin to compete. What Britain needed, wrote one former medallist, was a ministry for Health, Sport and Recreation.

The key question was this: "at what point does sport end and political manipulation begin?" Those who watched the Games in Berlin came home disconcerted by the way the Nazi passion for mass exercise had apparently toned up the entire nation, and in 1937 a delegation which went to study Hitler's system came home reporting that excessive physical education in a whole nation with the size and standing of Germany "might lead to fearful consequences for her and trouble for the entire world."

Should we remain amateurs or all turn professional? Then, as now, people found it impossible to decide.

DUFF HART-DAVIS
Uley,
Gloucestershire

Sir: I fear that Godfrey Hodgson has missed the point in his otherwise penetrating analysis of the American dream ("US takes first prize for self-delusion", 6 August).

The trend within American society, discernible before the Reagan era but undoubtedly accelerated during his presidency, was away from big government and back to individualism. Enormous public funding of any social good was and is seen to be essentially "un-American".

The American way is for those with talent and/or the will and determination to succeed through their own efforts to prevail, preferably overcoming massive obstacles along the way.

Consider, for example, arguably the biggest winner at Atlanta, sprinter Michael Johnson. During the early part of his career he was ignored and ridiculed by the athletics fraternity for his awkward style which was pronounced "wrong". Now, as a world record holder and Olympic champion in two major track events, his place in American sporting and cultural folklore is assured.

It is interesting,

but ultimately

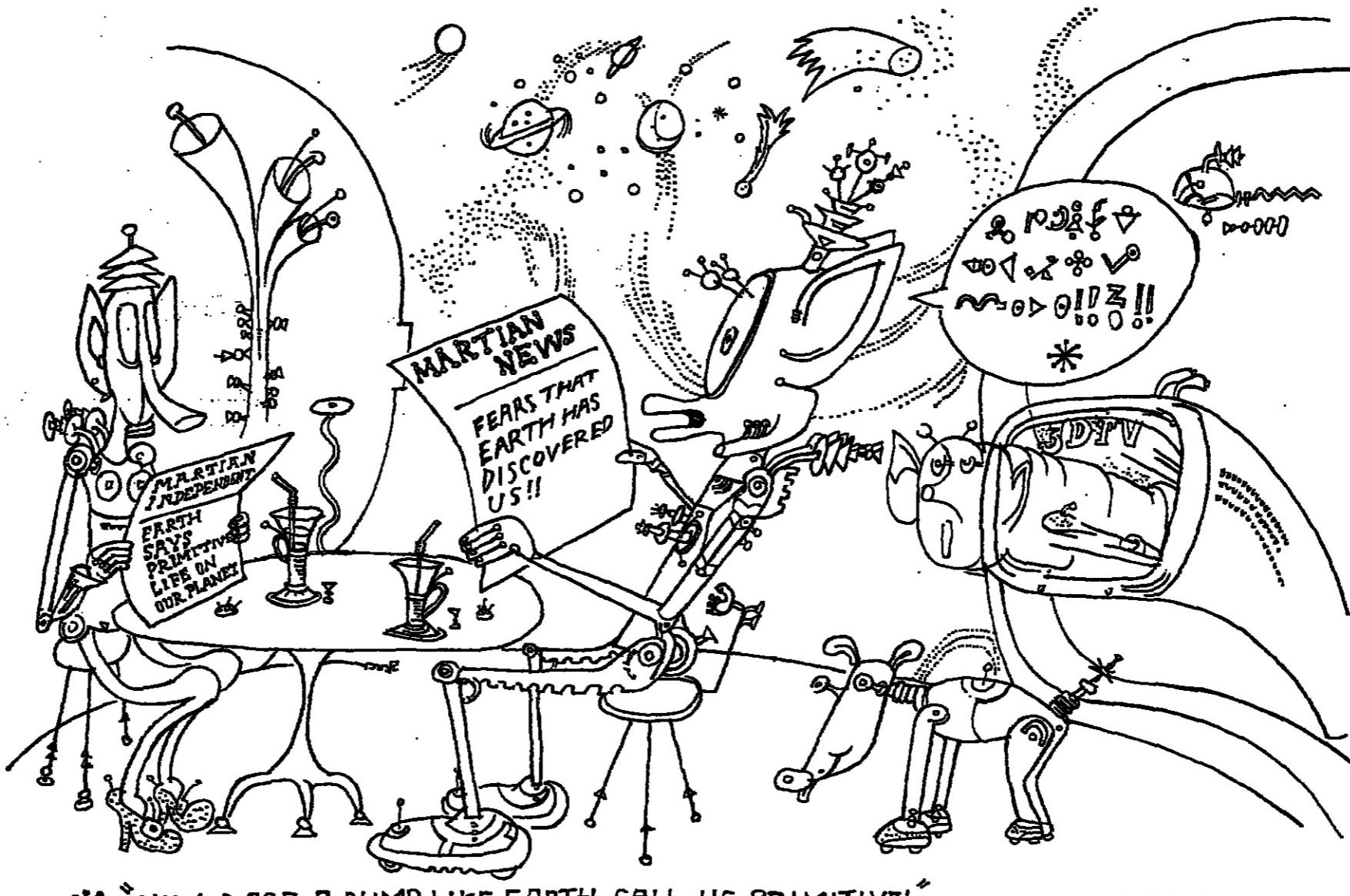
pointless,

to compare the medal achievements of the European Union and the European continent.

As Mr Hodgson obliquely concedes Europe is not united; it is not one country.

KOFI A DWINFOUR
London SE21

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Effects of abortion on the lone twin

Sir: I am a lone twin and lost my sister in the womb. I know of many other lone twins in my position and we are all testament to the fact that losing a twin *in utero* is a devastating event that affects the surviving twin deeply throughout its life, even when the survivor is not told that it was a twin ("Doctors defend abortion of twin", 5 August).

The suggestion that the child will resent its mother for causing its twin's death is only half the story, as this assumes that the child will be told about the circumstances of its birth. Even if information about the abortion of its twin is kept from the surviving child, it will nevertheless suffer the severe emotional effects of bereavement. The only difference will be that it will simply not be able to understand or explain why it has those feelings.

There have been many cases of lone twins who have not been told that they were a twin, but who have suffered intense, unexplainable feelings of bereavement and guilt all their life. They finally discover the truth after years of suffering, often when they are in therapy for depression or anxiety without an obvious cause, and only then can they finally begin to make sense of their feelings and come to terms with their loss.

Queen Charlotte's Hospital has, until this year, held the register of the Lone Twin Network, a group comprised of twins who have lost their twin at any point in their lives. I am appalled that the very hospital which has been involved with the Lone Twin Network and research into twins has now taken the decision to create a lone twin by deliberately killing one baby.

BRYONY GOODE
Clevedon, Avon

Sir: I am writing as someone who did the first research study into the effect on twins of the loss of their twin. I was horrified to hear of the so-called solution to the problem for the single mother, overwhelmed by the expectation of twins, to have one killed *in utero*.

All the findings of the study and all the information gained since, from lone twins meeting through the Lone Twin Network, would confirm that this is an utterly inhumane decision. Surely the twins could be fostered, kept together and brought up in the knowledge that their mother wanted them, but was unable to care for them for reasons beyond her control?

Alternatively, one could be adopted and this too be made known to them both, so that they could meet up later. To kill one off because two cannot be cared for, is to deny the importance of their twintship. The one who is born will never be a singleton and will have the loss of twin imprinting on it for the rest of its life.

JOAN WOODWARD
Psychotherapist
Birmingham

Sir: I am a single mother of twins, an unplanned pregnancy, despite contraception. Their father stated that I did not abort her, as I am leaving. I am not a teenager, I am over 30.

The last two years have been the most difficult of my life, but I am so glad I did not bow to pressure and abort the twins. Thanks to the generosity of a friend, who paid for some help, we survived.

Various friends old and new, the Life Organisation, and the Twins Club all rallied round and helped in many small ways which saw us through. Yet we are surviving, only just, benefits.

I am a resourceful woman and yet it is impossible for me to get back to work until my children reach school age. Lack of childcare facilities and low benefits keep women with children in poverty and unable to fulfil their potential.

Various pro-life organisations have suggested setting up a fund to ensure that no woman has to abort due to financial pressures. I wholeheartedly support this, it would have saved me two years of anguish to have had a little extra help.

FIONA KIRTON
Glastonbury
Somerset

Sir: Our history, literature and mythology are littered with tales of mothers sacrificing themselves for their children. We hold nothing more dear than a mother's love and nothing is further from that ideal than a mother saying, "I will care for this one but not for that one".

But there is another side to this story. How would a mother in these circumstances have even realised that the option to abort one twin existed? After all, we are told this is the first such operation in this country. The idea must have been presented to her by a doctor. Why would a doctor have done this? Medical reason? It is clearly not the case that this mother was incapable of bearing children and therefore needed to term with the remaining twin.

Maybe the key is in the fact that

this was the first such operation in this country. Was there scientific kudos to be had from being the first centre to carry out the procedure?

IAIN M CLAY
Loughborough, Leicestershire

Sir: The questions that need answering about the twin abortion case are the ones that have received the least attention:

1. Who gave the details of this case to the press?
2. What was their motive for doing so?
3. Are they going to be disciplined for breach of confidentiality and if not, why not?

MADELINE SIMMS
London NW1

Einstein's Oxford

Sir: David Bodanis ("The DIY University", 5 August) is being unfair to Oxford when he writes that Einstein "tried England, but Oxford did not take favourably to Jews..." and he ended up in Princeton.

In 1931 Einstein was elected to a Research Studentship in Christ Church for five years, with the proviso that he would spend one month every academic year in Oxford, and his annual stipend was £400 – about one-third of the full professorial salary – and free board and lodging.

Furthermore immediately after the Nazis came to power Oxford received many scores of Jewish refugees.

NIKURIT
Emeritus Professor of Physics
Oxford University

Change unfair police procedures

Sir: You report that no police officers will be prosecuted over the death of Wayne Douglas (Significant Shorts, 6 August). We have a largely white police force whose record on fair policing of the black community is very questionable and where statistics on, for instance, stop and search demonstrate that a black person's chance of being stopped are much greater than a white person's.

Furthermore, when such a death occurs the investigation is carried out by police officers themselves. While the Police Complaints Authority has a role in supervision it is police officers that carry out the real work. An indication of the success of this system is by the percentage of complaints that lead to charges being preferred against police officers – only one per cent. There are no figures on relative "success" of complaints from black people.

While many police officers are scrupulous in their investigations their role inevitably taints the investigation. The relatives of the person who has died and the black community more generally are not likely to be reassured by such an investigation that everything was done to uncover the truth.

Finally, when the case is dealt with by the coroner's court there is again an unfair system at work. For instance, the police officers themselves will be represented by lawyers as will the Metropolitan Police and both these groups will have access to all the evidence and

documents. The relatives of the person concerned will rarely, if ever, have legal aid or access to the documents and evidence.

Whilst people are dying when dealt with by the police it is time to change the procedure and time to set up a truly independent system to investigate these cases.

RON WADHAM
Director, National Council for Civil Liberties
London SE1

Design for Wales

Sir: It is well known that the Zaha Hadid design for the much-needed Cardiff Bay Opera House did not find favour amongst local people, in much the same way as Sir Christopher Wren's design for St Paul's Cathedral was received in its day. The design was not, however, rejected because, as Jonathan Glancy suggests (article, 6 August), the Welsh were too backward to appreciate it.

There is strong feeling in Wales that the country did not get a home for its world-renowned opera company precisely because of the location. The money instead went to its rugby stadium (we Welsh being lovers of sport not culture).

Many people feel aggrieved by the apparent regional bias towards London in Millennium Lottery handouts and Mr Glancy's comments merely serve to perpetuate the myth that other parts of the country don't deserve such grand plans.

C. MAHONEY
100105.2235@CompuServe.COM

Post letters to Letters to the Editor, and include a daytime telephone number.
(Fax: 0171-293 2056; e-mail: letters@independent.co.uk) Letters may be edited for length and clarity.

American phones

Sir: Regarding the proposed changes to telephone dialling codes (report, 6 August), why is that, in America, with a population of almost 300 million, a simple three-number area code, followed by a further seven numbers, has proved to be sufficient to satisfy the demand for additional phone lines ever since it was instigated, and why could not such a system be introduced in Britain?

ALAN EARNEY
London W13

Sir: I fear that Godfrey Hodgson has missed the point in his otherwise penetrating analysis of the American dream ("US takes first prize for self-delusion", 6 August).

The trend within American society, discernible before the Reagan era but undoubtedly accelerated during his presidency, was away from big government and back to individualism. Enormous public funding of any social good was and is seen to be essentially "un-American".

The American way is for those with talent and/or the will and determination to succeed through their own efforts to prevail, preferably overcoming massive obstacles along the way.

Consider, for example, arguably

the commentators



In search of Justice: the Erich Priebke case has descended into farce and raised more questions than it answered. Photograph: Vincenzo Pinto/Reuters

Why Italy cannot bring war criminals to justice

Whatever one thinks of the Rome military court's decision not to punish Erich Priebke, the former SS captain who took part in the massacre of 335 Italian civilians at the Ardeatine Caves in 1944, one thing is clear: his case will go down in history as an object lesson in how *not* to conduct a war crimes trial. An affair that was intended to bring a little historical justice to the single most brutal incident of the Second World War in Italy has turned, instead, into an undignified farce, opening up painful old wounds while raising far more questions than it has answered.

The trial, which took more than half a century to come to court in the first place, was characterised all along by obfuscation and mystery. One witness threw himself out of a window on the morning he was due to testify, another was unexpectedly disqualified by the judge and others still were prevented from answering certain key questions. The prosecution accused the court of protecting certain vested interests, claimed that the verdict had been decided in advance and tried – unsuccessfully – to have the case retried with a different set of judges.

Last Thursday, the court appeared to confirm the prosecution's worst fears by finding Priebke guilty but ruling that his crimes were covered by the statute of limitations because of "mitigating circumstances": that is, the fact that he was acting under orders from his Nazi superiors. So outraged was the reaction to this ruling, both in the corridors of power and out

on the streets, that Italy's politicians scrambled furiously to counteract it. After several hours of frantic phone calls and careful consultation of the criminal law, the Justice Minister, Giovanni Maria Flick, ordered Priebke's retrial, saying he was to be held in custody pending receipt of an extradition request from Germany. Now, Priebke is being interrogated all over again as he languishes in Rome's Regina Coeli

There has been no thorough investigation into Nazi collaborators

jail, the very place from which he plucked scores of the victims of the Ardeatine Caves massacre more than 52 years ago.

The absurdities of the situation are glaring. First, that the court should go against a precedent stretching all the way back to Nuremberg and look kindly on the excuse of obeying orders. Second, that the Italian government should interfere so blatantly with the workings of a supposedly independent judiciary once the verdict had been reached. Third, that Priebke should be acquitted but still find himself in jail. And

fourth, that after campaigning ardently for Priebke's extradition from Argentina two years ago, the Italian government should now consider handing him over to another country in the hope of securing the conviction it could not clinch at home.

The heart of the matter is that Italy, both judicially and psychologically, is quite unequipped to deal with war crimes; if the Priebke case has bred only confusion and consternation, it is partly because the Italians have yet to come to terms with the complex horrors of the 1930s and Forties for themselves. Since the war, there has been little or no soul-searching about the complicity of ordinary Italians in the crimes of the Fascist state, and no thorough investigation into those who collaborated with the Nazi occupation in the northern half of the country after 1943.

Perhaps of greatest direct bearing on the court ruling is the fact that Italy has never amended its penal code to include the specific offence of crimes against humanity. The court could only judge Priebke on ordinary war crimes, and as a consequence became inexplicably bogged down over the question of statute of limitations.

Unlike Germany, which

hasn't stopped agonising about

its Nazi past, and unlike France, which slowly began to address the issue of war crimes and collaboration in the early Seventies, Italy has simply kept its old demons firmly in the closet. Largely this has been for reasons of national unity. Italy at the end of the war was bitterly divided between the Communist-led partisans and those who remained faithful to the rump Fascist state, the Salo Republic, and as many as

15,000 people were slaughtered in reprisals and vendettas.

There were other dangerous cracks in the fabric of the nation, too: splits between republicans and monarchists, between the relatively prosperous north and the backward south, and with the Cold War creeping up, between Communists and anti-Communists. Under the circumstances, the country could ill afford a protracted period of recompilation and self-criticism, so it passed an amnesty law exonerating all but the most heinous of crimes. There was

no purge of Fascist officials, not even in the police or the judiciary, with the result that any cases that might have come to court were quickly buried.

The only crime to be dealt with in the immediate post-war period was the massacre at the Ardeatine Caves, which was just too big an event to ignore. But even this first trial was a farce, since only Priebke's superior, the Gestapo chief Herbert Kappler, was given a jail sentence while five others were acquitted – again on the grounds that they were obeying orders. Priebke, who was on the run then but whose role was well known, was not even mentioned in the court documents.

It now appears hundreds of war crimes, even the ones committed by Germans, were systematically ignored by military prosecutors in the Fifties and Sixties. One of the SS members to feature prominently in the latest trial, Karl Hoss, was allowed to live quietly in the Milan suburbs for years; to keep Nazis off his trail he was even officially registered as dead.

It seems unlikely that the Italians will ever embark on a thorough examination of the sins of the past – especially now that the National Alliance, heirs to the post-war neofascist movement, have re-entered the political mainstream. The prevailing talk is of reconciliation and consensus, not of stirring up old demons.

But the absurdity of Priebke affair, and the outrage it has provoked, may still achieve one thing: to make Italians realise what a mess they have caused by failing to deal with some of the basic issues of war crimes and their consequences a long, long time ago.

THE CENTRAL FACTS FROM THE COURSES YOU ALWAYS MEANT TO TAKE, IN 25 LECTURES



There will be a final examination at the end of the term (9th September). Graduates will be awarded a diploma and subscription to The Independent

It's like to think of Freud as a Victorian explorer, gliding in his hot-air balloon over dense jungle at night. Strange tribes are busy down there; strange rituals are taking place around the scattered fires, which no one else had ever thought existed. He alone has been brave enough to fly here, and now he peers down, restraining his excitement, notepad at the ready to record the distant cries. He can dimly make out the tracks and villages through the gloom.

To Freud this jungle is the strange world of our unconscious and the way in – those first scattered fires he glimpsed – it through our dreams. This is why he asked his patients, stretched out on the stacked cushions of his couch, to relax, not to be embarrassed, and to call up the memories of their latest dream.

It was appalling stuff. There were fine, upstanding citizens of Vienna walking around who had had visions of murder or desperate lust in their minds just hours before. It was hard to work out at first, for even in the quiet of his study, his patients' conscious minds, agast at what was being revealed, would try to hold back the worst evidence.

In one dream, an English-speaker reported that the bot-

tom of his shoe fell off. He hurried through the streets, screaming for his wife or friends to help him find it, but they refused. "My sole! my sole!" he cried. The dream seemed to make no sense, until Freud suggested that what he was worried about was his soul – and that this dream was the closest his unconscious could get to revealing it.

Sometimes, though, Freud was less impressive, as in the case of Dora, the now famous 18-year-old who had the misfortune to enter his study one day in 1900. She'd been sent by her father, both because she had an anxious cough, and because she was apparently concerned with an older man, named Herr K.

As the analysis began Freud said straight away that she was in love with her father. She told him, no, that wasn't the case at all, but he insisted. Then he asked about her dreams, and she told him one where, among other things, her father insisted on saving her from a burning house. This could have meant, say, that she was somehow fond of her father. But Freud was insistent this meant that she loved Herr K.

This flaw didn't matter in 1920s America, where psychoanalysis first took off. It was simply taken as giving a justification to having fun, since you can never tell what damage you might do by hold-

ing your inner passion back. Radicals in numerous countries used it to undercut authority, for who would believe the pronouncements of an emperor or king who was subject to these unspeakable passions?

Disillusioned radicals could use it, too. Arthur Miller bitterly remembers his activist colleagues slipping, one by one, into the indulgence of long, private analysis in the 1950s, and giving up on the world around them.

What remains of Freud's ideas? There's the original viewing of the night-revealed depths, the truth-tellings that force themselves out even in daytime slips of the tongue; the whole vision of our shaped-by-childhood traumas, or deep, hidden desires.

For the fact that you can't tell for sure which interpretation of them is right doesn't mean that *no interpretation* is true; that the unconscious is not, really, constantly trying to fight its way out. That's the final twist, the ultimate, obscuring tree cover over Freud's new continent. We can peer down all we want, but because of those inherent distortions, we'll never know, for sure, the meaning of what we've seen.

Tomorrow,
Quantum Mechanics

THURSDAY DAWN

John Walsh

Mick Hucknall was having a chat with Ruud Gullit. (What about? Conditioners?)

blown to hell by the elements – like the American surfing fraternity, but without the elegance. It couldn't happen here, you think, because a) the closest thing in Britain to these weather conditions are the tournedos Rossini at Le Gavroche and b) British people have a more supine attitude to Mother Nature. You may get the occasional idiot fringe of bungee jumpers and windsurfers, jumping out of cranes on Battersea Bridge or slaloming around the sewage in Chichester Harbour; but the majority of us still prefer a little light sunbathing to chasing torrential rainstorms and the like.

That was before I took my children kite-flying on Saturday. Hearing there were some kite displays at a nearby airfield in the Wolds of Hampshire, I drove over with my old-fashioned, rhomboid-shaped kite with its ribbon-bow tail – and stumbled onto a whole new civilisation. Everywhere, quiet into the Odeon Cinema.

From my glamorous vantage point in the Upper Circle (the far corner of Row N, up there with the permafrost and the projectionist's discarded sandwich) I watched the celebs come and go. Vanessa Feltz appeared wearing a charming bedspread festooned with seed pearls. Mick Hucknall, the mellifluous singer with the Simply Red barbershop combo, squired a young woman, the tops of whose stay-up stockings were perilously on display. One of the boys from *Men Behaving Badly* amusingly dropped his ice-cream on his shoe. Ah, the glamour of renown...

The film was complete bliss,

in its brainless and derivative way, contriving to echo, at various points, *Alien*, *Star Wars*, *Closer Encounters*, *The American President*, *Top Gun*, *True Grid*, *48 Hours*, even a bizarre 20-second nod to *Showgirls*.

The best non-special-effects bit was when the action switched between a dozen combat units around the world, all of which were getting orders for the final shoot-out, and discovered a trio of Brit officers in (I think) the Iraqi desert, saying "About bloody time, too" in wizard-prang tones, at which the audience cheered lustily.

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affair, and the outrage it has provoked, may still achieve one thing: to make Italians realise what a mess they have caused by failing to deal with some of the basic issues of war crimes and their consequences a long, long time ago.



Hello Sydney: our new Olympic hope

vast, alien-invasion Uber-kites strained against the wind while their owners careered across the greenward at 50 mph in lethally dangerous three-wheel buggies. Modern kites whiz about the place like webbed boomerangs, threatening to slice your head open. Some of them are so complicated they require the use of three hands. And then you discover there's a small village of inventors, designers, maintenance men, cheerleaders and dreadlocked visionaries keen to explain to you about "ballet and precision" or "the Zen of kiteflying". But one important thing came out of it. Did you know that, at the International Kite Festival in Japan last weekend, the UK came first, second and third in formation flying? Forget beach volleyball. Hello synchronised kiteflying. We must lobby the International Olympics Committee without delay.

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obituaries/gazette

Frank Marcus

Frank Marcus was an actress's dream: a playwright who wrote rewarding parts for women. Not since the heyday of Rattigan, Coward and Maugham had there been an author who could be relied on to treat in the theatre the supposedly weaker sex with such sympathetic strength.

Not that he was a feminist. His plays never delved into the position of woman in modern society or anything pompous like that. They did however remind us that among the educated classes woman is apt to get the upper hand; and to keep it.

And when two women are living together? This was the provocative subject of his best-known work, *The Killing of Sister George* (1965). Beryl Reid and Eileen Atkins brought it to life at the Bristol Old Vic in its days as a try-out base for new West End plays, with Reid as a grotesque soap-opera actress on the wireless who is about to be fired after years of sterling service, and Atkins as her pale, round-eyed and mousy companion who keeps the home fires burning.

"Drink my bath water!" ordered the burly Reid of her sullen housemate; and we all swallowed hard. What would the censor say? His rule over the stage still had three years to run and lesbianism was never a subject we imagined he could tolerate.

It was not, however, a play "about" lesbianism. Indeed Marcus was very careful to make sure the word was not mentioned. It was about the way women exercised power, as last year's West End revival reminded us – and as Robert Aldrich's American film, with Beryl Reid again in her old part, and Coral Browne replacing Lally Bowers as the boss lady from the BBC twiddling Susannah York's nipples "as if dialling an or-



Marcus: truthful quality

gasm", so absurdly misjudged it. No wonder Marcus never had anything to do with it.

Yet that is the reputation he is still stuck with: sexual exploitation. What it seemed to be in the first place at Bristol was a satire on the way *The Archers* and such-like programmes take a hold of the domestic listener's imagination at the ironing board to such an extent that they really seem to be existing. It also teased the idea of an actress of no great talent yet who got a lifetime's employment thanks to her one role.

And that is what it seemed again last year at the Ambassadors. During the Lord Chamberlain's rule, however, it was bound to seem more sensational and so the reviewers expressed their surprise and the show became a success.

Marcus was himself a distinguished critic, notably for 10 years on the *Sunday Telegraph*, in succession to Alan Brian and was to prove not only one of the wisest commentators of his day but also, with his European background and early experience in the London fringe as an actor, one of the best-informed reviewers on the whys and whereabouts of success or failure in the contemporary theatre.

Goodness knows he had had

plenty of experience of the hazards of dramaturgy, but then he had plenty of experience of altogether other matters since he fled as a small boy with his Jewish family to England in 1939. Yet he was never a political playwright. Nor did his wave the feminist banner, even if almost every play he wrote made it clear that the weaker sex usually ended up on top.

He was shrewd enough as a dramatist never to sound critical about that. His attitude simply came as a breath of Shavian fresh air but of an observed fact of life. It was incorporated in his characters.

Whether there was more than one female character at root was sometimes debated, for the person he wrote about with most warmth and sympathy was a young woman, usually called Cleo. Very 1960s-ish in attitude and manners, she furnished not only the heroine of a play of that name in 1965 but also several other comedies about such breezy, bright, independent young persons who come and go as they wish and are inclined to make their menfolk look unusually inadequate or dull.

Was she derived from Marcus's translation of Schmitz's *Reigen*, best known as the film *La Ronde* with its succession of sexual encounters? She might not always get her way in Marcus's plays (of which several were also seen on television) but she was always viewed with sympathy and cropped up again in such plays as *Studies of the Nude* (Hampstead, 1967) and, his last main West End work, *Notes on a Love Affair* (Globe, 1972), a somewhat Pirandellian and too self-conscious comedy about his own craft.

There was, necessarily, an older or more sophisticated woman in many of the plays and she came sardonically forward in his first West End success,

The Formation Dancers (Arts and Globe, 1964). It teased with elegance, lightness of touch and shrewd observation the pretensions and desires of the London middle-class intellectual set, with one drama critic seducing another's wife and one of the women getting her own back and, understandably, it never had much of a run.

It seemed however to this critic in the stalls as if a new master of intelligent, witty comedy had come on the scene because its dialogue was so smooth, dramatically productive and rich in character.

Bringing both sexes to life on stage defeats most two playwrights; but Marcus had been at it for 14 years since his days with the so-called International Theatre Group and the Unity Theatre. So, here was something to celebrate.

Evidently it was the author's own favourite, and it enjoyed a good revival at Hampstead in 1971, where most of his work was apt to flourish; and the same dexterous dealing in casual encounters between men and women gave pleasure on a similarly perceptive scale in *Mrs Mouse, Are You Within?* (Bristol Old Vic and Duke of York's, 1968), where the young pregnant heroine dithered marginally between two rather dull men, the black father having absconded. It was a suburban tragedy but viewed as comedy; and again it should have been a hit.

No wonder that later year Frank Marcus seized the chance of a post in Fleet Street as a drama critic and held it – in spite of the ravages of Parkinson's disease and the challenge of travelling – for 10 years.

To what extent his ever affable, charming and talented wife Jackie, a former fringe actress whom he adapted for television *La Ronde* in 1982 and no



Beryl Reid, centre, in Robert Aldrich's 1969 film of Marcus's *The Killing of Sister George*

Photograph: Ronald Grant Archive

doubt worked closely on many other pieces, influenced his art or attitudes to women, it is hard to say.

Once he got what was in those days a secure and respected position the experienced playwright knew that there was little time left for creative writing of the kind which had alerted the theatrical world in *The Formation Dancers* and *The Killing of Sister George* to a new and remarkable talent.

It would be rude to say that critics are two a penny. It is just that editors seem to treat them that way. In any case, Marcus had a background that gave special authority to his reviews. He had been writing in the *London Magazine* and *Plays and Players*, where some of our best critics

got their training; and he had his causes, like all critics, his being the mid-European theatre of Molnar and Wedekind, and the contemporary mime Marcel Marceau.

But playwrights of Marcus's disposition and truthful quality cannot be had (or at least kept) for love or money. So, although the playgoer appreciated his wit and experience as a weekly guide mainly to the London theatre – he was hardly fit enough to get much further – his potential as a playwright was something infinitely scarcer, as any leading actress of today or yesterday will tell you when you ask her why she is not working on the stage. The parts aren't there, except in the classics.

Meanwhile let us be grateful that Marcus put so many of them in his debt. Not only Beryl Reid, whom he rescued from intimate revue, and Eileen Atkins and Lally Bowers, but also Margaret Courtenay, Barbara Leigh-Hunt, Irene Worth, Maxine Audley, Joanna Dunham, Julie Foster, Jane Asher, Miriam Margolyes and who knows how many others had he not had the call to function on both sides of the curtain?

Even with an agent as vocal and eloquent as the late Peggy Ramsey to cry his wares around the managers, he was subject to the demands of fashion – demands for left-wing plays, social realist dramas, sex plays of all sorts and effusions by angry young men. So he cannot be blamed for doing more service to the theatre-goer as a guide than as a playwright.

He may be best remembered as the champion of lesbianism, but it was really as the champion of the female character in all its aspects, amatory and matronly, emotionally and egocentrically; and on those grounds he seems to have stood alone for his generation. It is just a pity that he could not stand it longer.

Adam Benedict

Frank Ulrich Marcus, playwright and critic; born Breslau, Germany 30 June 1928; *Theatre Critic, Sunday Telegraph* 1858-78; married 1951 Jacqueline Sylvester (died 1993; one son, two daughters); died London 5 August 1996.

Charles Hadfield

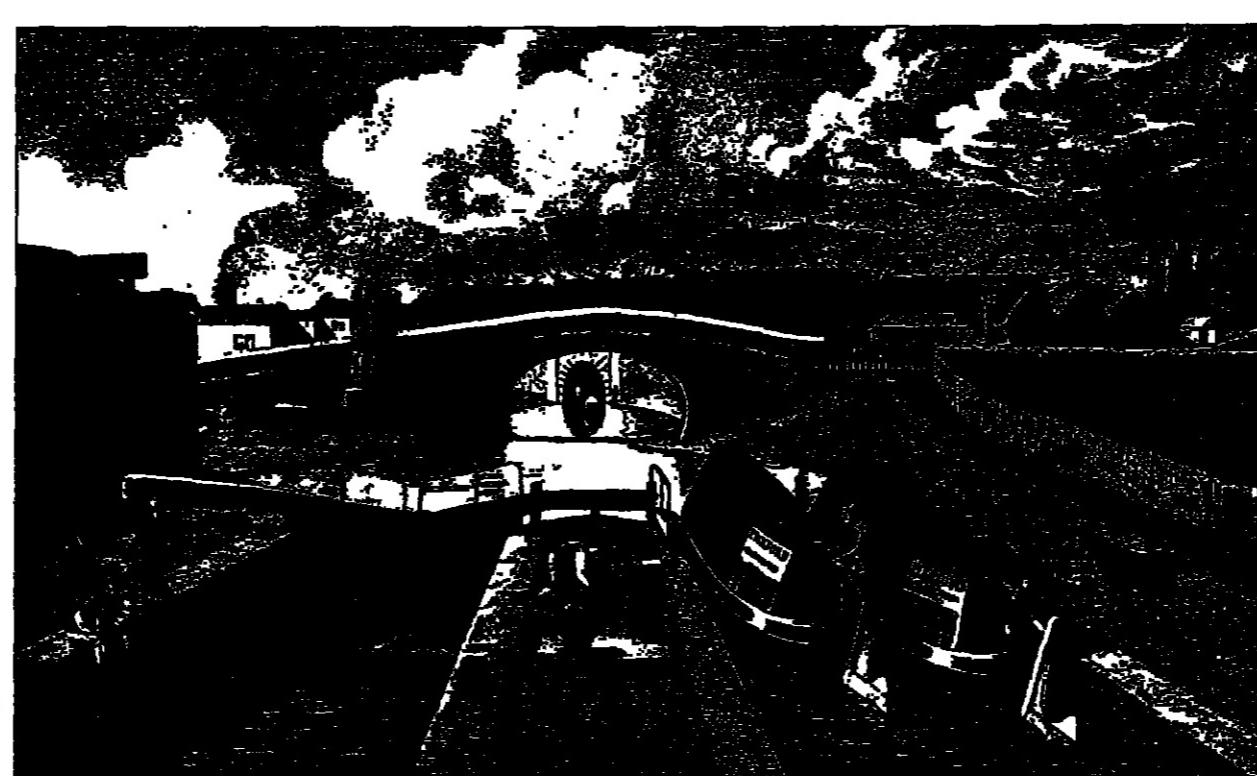
Charles Hadfield was the doyen of canal historians. For the best part of half a century, the first response of anyone with a query about any aspect of the subject has been to "look it up in Hadfield".

One did so knowing that everything he wrote was based on meticulous research, endless hours reading the usually dull company records accumulated over the last two centuries, in order to be sure of finding the vital entries that would clarify and bring the subject alive.

His most famous book, *British Canals*, first published in 1950 and now in its eighth edition, seemed to be all-embracing, but he showed how much more there was to tell in the series of regional canal histories begun in 1955. These are all essential reference books, which are dependable. But he was no pedant, and in *The Canal Age* (1968) he told the human story of the period, and showed something of the warmth and humour of his own personality.

He was born in Pietersburg, South Africa in 1909, where his father was an Assistant Resident Magistrate; in later life he was to plead a South African accent as an excuse for not giving radio and television interviews, though it would have taken the skill of a Professor Higgins to detect it. His father had been born in New Zealand and his mother was the daughter of a Devon vicar, and both were enthusiastic travellers: they estimated that he had clocked up around 50,000 miles by the time he was 14, which helped give him his lifelong interest in transport. South Africa also provided him with material for his very first published work, a schoolboy article on the diamond industry for the *Meccano Magazine* of 1925.

This was an important period in his life. L.T.C. Rolt had just published *Narrow Boat*, and the two men felt that something needed to be done to preserve Britain's canals. The result was



Scene on the Regent's Canal, London, showing a pair of Pickford's boats: an illustration from Hadfield's *British Canals* (1950)

the formation of the Inland Waterways Association with Rolt as Secretary, Hadfield as Vice-Chairman and Robert Aickman as Chairman. After early successes there were severe personality clashes and differences over policy, which ended with Hadfield and Rolt being forced out. Hadfield went on to found the Railway and Canal Historical Society with aims close to his own heart.

In the immediate post-war years he was Director of Publications and later Controller (overseas) at the Central Office of Information, which gave him the chance to travel again through Africa.

In 1960 he got together with a young railway historian, David St John Thomas, to found the publishing house David and Charles. In the early years, the emphasis was very much on

non-fiction publisher, cutting out the old list on which success was built. Even *British Canals* now has a new publisher.

Charles Hadfield's considerable expertise made him an obvious choice for the British Waterways Board set up in 1962 after the waterways were nationalised. He was as interested in the future of canals as he was in his past, and was an enthusiastic advocate of making more use of the major waterways for freight haulage. It has been something of a lost cause in face of the noisier clamour from the road lobby.

In spite of all the commitments he never gave up writing his last book, *Thomas Telford's Temptation*, was published in 1993. There was, however, a melancholy edge to his final years. His wife died in 1989 after a distressing illness and he

could never quite come to terms with the loss.

The personality that appears in the books can seem a little austere, but those who knew him were aware of immense charm and great good-humour. He announced that on his death he was leaving his literary agent 10 per cent of the ashes.

His achievements were immense, and if the canals of Britain have survived to be known and loved today, that is due in no small measure to Charles Hadfield.

Anthony Burton

Ellie Charles Raymond Hadfield, canal historian and publisher; born Petersberg, South Africa 5 August 1909; died 1996; married 1954; married 1945 Alice Mary Miller (died 1989; one son, one daughter and one son deceased); died Cirencester 6 August 1996.



Gomez: Mr Dependable

Photograph: Sport & General

One definition of a cricketer all-rounder is a player who can hold his or her place by either batting or bowling. Gerry Gomez qualified on both counts; he might also have made his way in the game as a captain, an administrator, a commentator or an umpire. He performed, it could be said, all these functions at Test match level.

He first emerged in England as an 18-year-old tourist in 1959 who could bat middle order and bowl medium-fast

swing, an unusual type of bowler to develop in the sun, fresh breezes and hard pitches of the Caribbean. Twenty-five years later he would probably have become either a League professional or joined a county club, for he was an English-style player, even to the extent of playing spin on uncovered surfaces, much better than his West Indian contemporaries.

Not that English scouts would have seen much of his bowling on that first tour – he

was never given the ball – but he did score 719 runs at an average of 25. During the Second World War and immediately afterwards his reputation was enhanced by a sequence of big scores. He made an impact at home when he shared a third wicket stand of 434 with Jeffrey Stollmeyer for Trinidad against British Guiana in 1946 at Port of Spain and made an aggregate of 232 against England on their first post-war tour.

His bowling was needed in

West Indies' tour of India in 1947-8, reaching 101 in the Delhi Test, the first between the two countries. Hard to believe, in those days West Indies were short of fast bowlers and Gomez, stepping up his pace, often had to take the new ball.

By 1950, the year of Radamanth and Valentine, Gomez was firmly established as a leading Test all-rounder, and, as a captain of one Test (in 1948) of a team which had lost the previous year. His

team had won the Test match and he was regarded as one of the best close fielders.

The following year West Indies toured Australia in what

was in effect a series to decide the world championship. West Indies lost but Gomez then, at 32, was at his peak, scoring 324 Test

runs (36) and 18 wickets (14) including, in scorching sunshine at Sydney, 7-55 and 3-58, moving the ball in the heat haze.

John Arlott wrote of Gomez that he was a man who, "on the few occasions when [his] colleagues failed, made good the deficiency without any great return of glory".

Gomez could not leave the game. He talked about it on radio, helped order it as a member of the Board of Control and once even stood as an umpire

in a Test match when the official went sick. He will be recalled by spectators for his easy, controlled run-up and rocking motion of the head and if aficionados sometimes overlook him, when recalling the 1950 tourists, he would never have been forgotten by his captors.

Derek Hodges

Gerald Etheridge Gomez, cricketer, broadcaster, administrator; born Trinidad 10 October 1919; died 7 August 1996.

Deaths

BIRTHS
BOWER-BROWN: On 19 July 1996, at Lincoln City Hospital, to Karen (née Bowes) Brown and Malcolm (née Bowes) a daughter, Susannah Alice. A sister for Angus. *May you build a ladder to the stars and climb on every run.*

DEATHS
DUNDAS-GRAVE: On 2 August 1996, at St George's Hospital, Tooting, to Liliana (née Moyé) Sánchez) and Mark, an 80-year-old son, Lorenzo Martí.

GALLOWAY: aged 95, widow of James Galloway, by his daughters Valerie and Deirdre, her grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Service at Woking St John's Crematorium on 19 August, at 2pm. Funeral director, Galloway.

Births, Marriages & Deaths

Curie Cancer Care, c/o Cyril H. Lovelace, 32 Goldfield Road, Woking, Surrey GU2 7QQ.
GODWIN: Professor Richard, economist, born 1913, died 6 August 1996, Siena, Italy.

HOLLINS: Jane (née Fennell), born 17 October 1914, died on 7 August 1996. Private funeral has taken place.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR GAZETTE: BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS should be written to the Gazette Editor, The Independent, 1 Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5DX, telephoned 0171-345 2011 or faxed to 0171-345 2010. All correspondence should be sent to the Gazette Editor, The Independent, 1 Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5DX, faxed to 0171-345 2010. All correspondence should be sent to the Gazette Editor, The Independent, 1 Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5DX, faxed to 0171-345 2010.

Birthdays

Mr Richard Anderson, actor, 70; Professor Jack Baldwin, chemist, 58; Sir Patrick Calow, MP, 54; Mr Keith Carradine, actor, singer and songwriter, 46; Lord Chapple, former trade union leader, 75; Dr Michael Clark MP, 61; Lord Hayhoe, former MP, 71; Mr Dustin Hoffman, actor, 59; Lt-Gen Sir David House, former 'Black Rod', 74; Sir Laurence Hunter, Professor of Applied Economics, Glasgow University, 62; Mr Peter Lapping, Headmaster, Sherborne School, 55; Mr Nigel Mansell, racing driver, 43; Sir Alan Muir Wood, civil engineer, 75; Sir Patrick Neill QC, former Warden, All Souls College, Oxford, 70; Professor Sir Roger Penrose, mathematician, 65; Miss Sylvia Sidney, actress, 86; Miss Connie Stevens, actress and singer, 58; Sir Vice-Marshal Colin Terry, Chief of Staff at Headquarters Logistics Command, 53; Miss Esther Williams, swimmer and actress, 73; Sir John Wood, former High Court judge, 74.

Anniversaries

Births Sir Godfrey Kneller (Gottfried Kuller), painter, 1646; F. Austey (Thomas Astley Gifford), author, 1856; Frank Richards (Charles Harold St John Hamilton), author and creator of "Billy Bunter", 1876; Ernest Orlando Lawrence, physicist and inventor of the cyclotron, 1901; Paul Adrien Maurice Dirac, physicist, 1902; Desafus Thomas à Kempis (Thomas à Kempis), monk and writer, 1471; George Cumming, statesman, 1727; Jakob Christopher Burckhardt, art historian, 1879; Frank Woolworth, chain store founder, 1919. On this day: the British Academy was granted a Royal Charter, 1902; the Battle of Britain began,

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CITY & BUSINESS EDITOR: JEREMY WARNER

Economy: Businesses divided over need for increase but majority urge Clarke to ignore 'hawks'

Bank warns of inflation risk unless rates rise

DIANE COYLE
Economics Editor

Inflation will be above the Chancellor's target and rising by mid-1998 unless interest rates are raised, the Bank of England's Inflation Report warned yesterday.

June's quarter-point reduction in the level of base rates had worsened the inflation outlook and to have a better-than-even chance of hitting the 2.5 per cent inflation target, Chancellor Kenneth Clarke would have to increase interest rates "at some point", the report added.

Mervyn King, the Bank's chief economist, said: "Since May there has been a good deal of evidence to suggest we can have greater confidence in the view that demand is accelerating."

According to the Bank's new forecast there is a 30 per cent chance that inflation will exceed 4 per cent by mid-1998 if interest rates are not increased in the meantime.

Mr King defended the Bank against the Chancellor's recent charge that it has a record of being unduly pessimistic about inflation prospects. It had been no worse on average than the Treasury, he said, and its inflation forecast had always been in the lowest quartile of the range.

The Bank's warning yesterday followed a recent caution from the International Monetary Fund that there was no additional scope for British interest rates to fall.

Reactions to the Bank's hawkish line were mixed. Roger Bootle, the chief economist at City investment bank HSBC Markets known for his view that

inflation is dead, said: "This is the usual dose of Bank of England pessimism. I think the Chancellor will ignore them."

Businesses were unenthusiastic. Kate Barker, chief economist at the Confederation of British Industry and one of the Treasury's "wise persons", said: "There is still a lot of uncertainty about the pace of recovery. There should be no change in interest rate policy for the time being."

The British Chambers of

Commerce said there was no need to increase rates though businesses would not want to see an interest rate cut that only had to be reversed.

Nationwide Building Society said it would have "some concerns" about the effect of a rise on housing market confidence.

A spokesman for Abbey National, the country's second-biggest mortgage lender, said:

"For the time being it would be good to see things on an even keel."

However, Martin Weale,

head of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research and a Treasury adviser,

said: "The Treasury is predicting bumper growth. The last base rate cut was a mistake and the sooner it goes up again the better."

Shadow Chancellor Gordon Brown claimed the Bank's report confirmed that weak investment threatened to derail the recovery. "The foundations of the British economy are not strong enough for sustained growth and rising prosperity," he said.

Many City economists also agreed with the Bank's analysis.

Ciaran Barr at investment bank Deutsche Morgan Grenfell said: "It is only Ken Clarke who thinks that inflation will carry on falling right through 1997 and beyond. The Bank is taking a big gamble, but we think they are right."

David Mackie, an economist at JP Morgan said many people were underestimating the likely scale of the recovery. If only half the £1.6bn in consumer windfalls due next year is spent, consumer spending would grow by well over 4 per cent. "The Governor should be banging the table after a couple of quarters like that," Mr Mackie said.

Yesterday's report said the inflation rate would fall below the Government's 2.5 per cent target in the short term. The accelerating pace of growth meant that two years ahead the target measure was more likely to be above 2.5 per cent and rising.

Mr King said uncertainty about the prospects for a recovery had receded since the Bank's last report in May. In particular, evidence and reports from the Bank's regional agents confirmed the view that demand was accelerating.

Source: Bank of England

DATA: BANK OF ENGLAND'S INFLATION

RPI excluding houses price index

% increase on a year earlier

5

4

3

2

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1992 93 94 95 96 97 98

Source: Bank of England

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business

Abbey profits up as it ignores loan wars

NIC CICUTTI

Abbey National yesterday shrugged aside its inability to increase its tiny share of the new mortgage market in the past six months by announcing a 16 per cent rise in first-half pre-tax profits.

The bank said its 3 per cent new lending had been caused by its refusal to enter the mortgage price war by offering heavily discounted home loans.

It pointed to a substantial increase in new mortgage busi-

ness, up 8 per cent, by National & Provincial, the building society it has just taken over. The acquisition of N&P increased at a stroke the Abbey's share of the mortgage market from 12.1 to 15 per cent.

Lord Tugendhat, chairman at the Abbey, said of the bank's profits rise: "This has been achieved against a background of competitive mortgage and savings' markets. Our results therefore give us confidence that we are pursuing the right strategies. We aim to strengthen

Abbey National's market position in UK personal financial services by consolidating our standing in the mortgage and savings market.

"We will also continue to diversify profit streams away from traditional mortgage and savings activities, providing a broader range of products and services to customers."

Lord Tugendhat said one sign of this diversification was that Abbey National had boosted profits from outside its core savings and mortgage

areas from virtually nothing seven years ago to 42.5 per cent. This was ahead of the 1997 target of 40 per cent set in March last year, he added.

Abbey National Life, the bank's own life and pensions business, reported record profits, up 38 per cent, on the back of an 8 per cent increase in annualised premium income. This included half-year sales of £230m for Abbey's first PEP, launched last year.

Abbey's treasury operation contributed £129m to group

profits, an 18 per cent increase. Consumer credit profits rose 153 per cent to £43m, boosted by the Abbey's acquisition of FNFC, a large credit provider.

However, Lord Tugendhat admitted Abbey had suffered a net outflow of savers' funds in the first half of 1996. "This is mainly to do with Tessa matures," he said. "Out of the £3bn matured earlier this year, despite our retention of two-thirds of this, many of our customers have chosen to spend the pro-

ceeds—fuelling the kind of sales we have seen recently."

Margaret Schwarz, the bank's chief economist, said the Abbey had been affected by its disproportionate 14 per cent market share in the Tessa market in 1991, which it did not expect to hold entirely at maturity earlier this year.

Abbey National's cost-to-income ratio dropped to 41.6 from 44.6 per cent at the same point last year. Lord Tugendhat said the bank aimed to bring the ratio below 40 per cent.

Standard slims down with workforce cuts

NIC CICUTTI

Standard Chartered, the international banking group, yesterday warned of heavy staff cuts among its 25,000-strong workforce in coming months, citing an "unacceptable" cost-to-income ratio as the deciding factor.

The bank's move came despite unveiling a 31 per cent increase in first-half trading profits to £402m, while pre-tax returns rose £129m to £448m.

Malcolm Williamson, chief executive at Standard Chartered, criticised the bank's 55 per cent cost-to-income ratio and said that it must be reduced to under 50 per cent in the short-term.

He said: "A medium-sized bank like Standard Chartered must be a low-cost operator to be nimble and flexible. [The bank] will have to re-engineer the business, introduce more automation and wean out businesses which are not producing satisfactory results."

However, he indicated that

any job cuts were less likely to occur in economically advanced countries, where there already have been staff reductions. In the past three years the bank has axed 16 per cent of its workforce, 3 per cent of which suffered the cuts in the past six months.

Standard's shares touched a high of 719p in early trading, but slipped back to close at 699p, down 13p on the day.

The bank's pre-tax returns were boosted by exceptional gains of £42m, much of which came from the sale of its private banking business to Swiss Bank Corporation.

Some 38 per cent of the bank's total trading profit came from Hong Kong, at present under British control but due to be handed back to China in 1997. "We are very happy about what we see out there. It is quite remarkable what's been achieved," Mr Williamson said.

He added: "I don't think growth rates in Hong Kong are going to be quite as high as

people hoped but nevertheless they are very positive and they are higher than what we are seeing in the UK."

Standard Chartered would not follow other banks, such as

National Westminster and Barclays, which are conducting share buy-backs to return value to their shareholders, Mr Williamson said: "We are in very high-growth markets.

Balance sheet growth is significant and we need a solid base to generate growth."

He admitted, however, that the bank had so far spotted few acquisition opportunities.

Mr Williamson added that Standard Chartered would continue to make growth in other areas such as credit cards, through its connections with Visa and Mastercard.

Photograph: Paul Bulley



Bad weather losses blast Commercial Union results

NIC CICUTTI

Commercial Union, one of Britain's largest composite insurers, yesterday blamed heavy weather-related losses in the United States and Britain for a 15 per cent drop in pre-tax profits in the first half of this year.

Shares in the company closed 4p higher at 617p after analysts said that, despite the drop in profits, CU's results were at the top end of their forecasts.

CU said that in France profits from Aebelie, its life and general insurance business bought in 1994, increased by £22m to

£58m, while returns from the Netherlands rose to £88m. Profits from CU's life and pensions businesses across the group, including the UK, grew 14 per cent to £117m.

John Carter, chief executive at CU, said: "These strengths helped to reduce the effect of

increased weather claims and competitive general insurance markets in the UK."

General insurance rates in the UK remained competitive, but there were signs of selective increases in some areas, mostly in motor cover. CU made an underwriting loss in Britain of

£26m, down from a £36m profit at the same point last year.

The IRA bomb attacks in London in February and in Manchester in June cost CU £3m, Mr Carter added.

The insurer is hoping to cut costs by introducing new information technology.

Cash-pile boosts GKN's fortunes

THE INVESTMENT COLUMN

EDITED BY TOM STEVENSON

the full year of at least £360m, the shares currently trade on a prospective price/earnings ratio of 16. Compared with a growth rate that has slowed markedly since 1994 and 1995, that is a full rating; the shares are high enough.

Bid possibilities offer TDG hope

So many companies piled into distribution in the 1990s that the sector is now looking horribly crowded and the pain is starting to show. Christian Salvesen has found the going tough, hence the £1bn takeover attempt by Hays, Tibbett & Britten and NFC have had their problems. And Transport Development Group has been a long-term struggle. Its figures yesterday made grim reading, though there are hints that the worst may be over.

One glimmer of hope for TDG's long-suffering shareholders is the possibility of takeover action. With margins hit by increasingly powerful customers such as the supermarket groups, size and volume is becoming more important. The

TDG's shareholders have had a pretty rough ride in the last two years, with the shares sliding from a high of 326p in early 1994 to 205p yesterday, down 0.5p. Though management have done well to cut costs and sell off parts of what was a sprawling business, the City is waiting for signs of growth in the sales line. Full-year profits of £34.5m are forecast which puts the shares on a forward rating of 13. Worth holding.

TDG hopes to play its part in that consolidation as a predator though it could easily end up as prey. Even if a bid fails to materialise there are some signs of trading improvement.

Profits in the six months to June were down almost 10 per cent to £15.7m with the consumer division, which services the retailers and food manufacturers, causing the most concern. Profits dipped sharply due to the loss of a confectionery contract which was being replaced with lower margin business.

There was better news elsewhere. The hire division was flat, hit by increased competition and lower margins particularly in the plant hire market. However, in an industry that has seen profit warnings from both Hewden-Stuart and Vibroplant, a flat performance is creditable.

The industrial division increased profits and has won new business. With its customers not yet as crazy as the supermarkets in their logistics negotiations, margins are fatter here and improving.

Holliday Chemical has been an unmitigated disaster since it came to the stock market at the beginning of 1993. A profits warning within eight months of flotation set the tone. Since then there has been another warning, the loss of the group's chief executive after only 18 months in the job, the departure of the finance director and a slump in the share price to a low of 103.5p in January.

Little wonder then that half-time figures showing a recovery from last year's calamitous second half should have put up the share price to yesterday's close of 136p. After the catalogue of woes that Holliday shareholders have had to endure, even a slump in interim profits from £11m to £8.1m seemed harmless enough compared with the £1.1m earned in the final six months of 1995.

If Michael Peagram, Holliday's chairman, has learnt anything from the past few years it is not to disappoint the City which takes no hostages when its expectations are dashed. So his relatively upbeat statement, citing tentative business confidence and a continuing focus on Holliday's own performance, should be seen as an overly conservative assessment.

But the dyestuffs market remains tough with several large European players prepared to trade at a loss to grab market share. The inks market is also struggling thanks mainly to depressed conditions in France.

Even so, analysts were yesterday pushing up their forecasts to about 16.5m, ahead of the 15.4m achieved in 1995 but well short of the £19.3m reported in 1994. That figure is expected to be exceeded next year when profits could reach £20m.

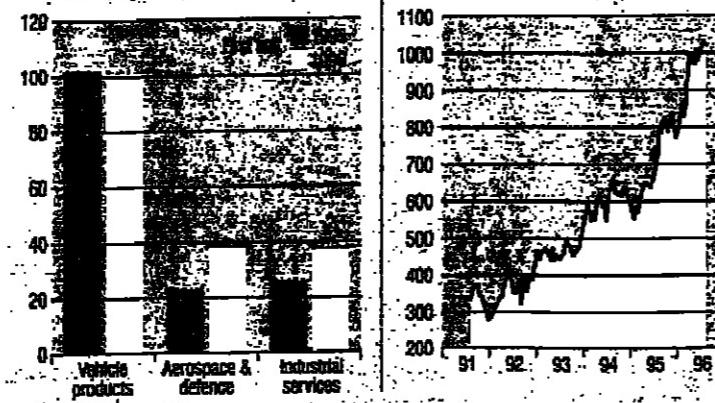
If the 1997 target is reached, the shares will trade on a prospective p/e ratio of 10. Not a demanding rating, but it would be wrong to expect much more given the bridge-building with investors still required. A dividend yield of 4.9 per cent provides some support.

GKN : AT A GLANCE

Market value: £3.6bn, share price 102.5p

Trading record	1993	1994	1995	1996
Pre-tax profits (£m)	97.5	200.3	162.8	181.0
Dividends per share (pence)	20.5	21.5	24.0	25.0

Profits by Sector (£m)



Schering blames poor drug sales on cost cutbacks

PATRICK TOOHER

country," she said. "Treatment for this disease should not depend on where you live."

Betaferon, which had sales of DM265m (£116m) in the first half of the year, was introduced into Europe last year after being previously available only in the US. It was hailed by some doctors as the biggest breakthrough in tackling multiple sclerosis in 20 years after the drug was shown to cut the frequency of relapses in MS sufferers by up to a third, though it does not halt the degenerative disease.

Betaferon is Schering's strongest selling product and significantly contributed to the group's 32 per cent rise in interim net profits of DM 244m on sales 11 per cent higher at DM2.6bn.

But ongoing problems in the UK forced Schering to revise this year's sales forecasts for the drug to DM 535m from an earlier target of DM600m.

Schering, which has been plagued by rumours of production problems with its high-profile drug, said it had no supply problems and had yet to feel the pinch from rival products. These include Avonex, made by US competitor Biogen.

Schering and Biogen are currently squaring off in US courts each accusing the other of patent infringements.

Analysts say some MS patients have adopted a wait and see approach until more efficacious products are available. "Patients are not exactly beating down their doctors' door to be prescribed the drug," Ms Haylock said.

"This product should be available equitably across the

COMPANY RESULTS				
	Turnover £	Pre-tax £	EPS	Dividend
Abbey National (1)	(-)	550m (483m)	27.7p (24.7p)	8.7p (7.25p)
Airtours (23)	495m (520m)	19.7m (13.4m)	10.38p (7.83p)	n/-
Applied Dynamics (2)	28.1m (18.2m)	0.24m (2.2m)	0.5p (4.9p)	1.5p (1.5p)
Commercial Union (1)	(-)	280m (275m)	20p (20.4p)	11.45p (10.7p)
Edinburgh Oil & Gas (1)	2.04m (1.54m)	0.41m (0.28m)	1.15p (1.03p)	n/-
Flying Flowers (1)	15.4m (12.7m)	1.64m (1.08m)	6.15p (4.14p)	1.35p (1.08p)
GKN (1)	1.72m (1.58m)	161m (163m)	31.7p (28.1p)	9.50p (8.75p)
Holiday Chemical (1)	85.5m (82.3m)	8.1m (11.0m)	5.4p (7.8p)	2.1p (2p)
Liberty Hill (1)	(-)	55.1m (50.2m)	9.65p (8.28p)	7.25p (6.6p)
Metcal Bedding (1)	10.9m (9.98m)	2.04m (1.48m)	13.9p (8.8p)	5.8p (4.8p)
Standard Chartered (1)	(-)	448m (319m)	27.2p (20p)	4.25p (3.25p)
Transport Development (2) 250m (246m)	15.8m (17.5m)	6.45p (7.01p)	4p (3p)	

(1) - Final (2) - Interim (3) - Quarter

Rawlins bullish about his return to the City

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advice to raise rates in May last year because
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at some point during the next few months. After all, even the Bank agrees that
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But actually what these optimists are really
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Bank's projection that falling inflation will
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Almost every economic forecast displays the same pattern. To argue that the
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The Bank of England is condemned to
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rest of us, take it quite so seriously.

As Mervyn King, the Bank's chief economist,
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Setting inflation targets nobody wants to meet



COMMENT

'Britain has enjoyed,
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deliver more votes'

Is the Bank of England crying wolf again over inflation prospects? Kenneth Clarke was clearly right to turn down the Governor's advice to raise rates in May last year because the economy then started slowing down rapidly. Inflation optimism will be behind the Chancellor again if he turns down similar advice at some point during the next few months. After all, even the Bank agrees that inflation for the moment still on a downward path.

But actually what these optimists are really saying is not that inflation is dead but that a bit more inflation does not matter. The Bank's projection that falling inflation will be followed by rising inflation is uncontroversial. Almost every economic forecast displays the same pattern. To argue that the Bank's boffins are simply programmed to be gloomy is therefore to misinterpret the message.

The Bank of England is condemned to believe that the inflation target is one it is supposed to help the Chancellor meet. The question is whether the Chancellor, and the rest of us, take it quite so seriously.

As Mervyn King, the Bank's chief economist,
said yesterday, inflation has been

below its target for only 10 out of the past 40 months. British inflation is well below its historical average but remains higher than the EU average. "We've still got a long way to go before we persuade people that we're serious about this," he said. Judging by the reaction of some experts who think that yes

terday's warning was sheer overkill, he is surely right.

The issue goes beyond the prospect of a conflict at future Ken and Eddie meetings.

Mr George issues the advice that his job requires. The Bank is supposed to say when it thinks interest rates need changing to keep inflation below the 2.5 per cent target set by the Chancellor. Mr Clarke accepts or ignores the advice depending on his own judgement - which is partly a judgement about the state of the economy, partly a political judgement about what the voters want. Britain has enjoyed, not a "jobless" recovery but a voteless recovery. If the Chancellor decides to ignore the Bank's advice it will be because he thinks faster growth and higher inflation will deliver more votes.

As Mr King put it yesterday, "Are we in the UK sufficiently committed to a world of price stability?" The answer must be no yet.

The evidence for this is not just with the pundits who say the Bank is guilty of overkill.

From differing perspectives, industrialists and workers alike fall into the same trap. Companies still demand an absurdly high hurdle rate of return from investment projects. The underlying pace of wage settlements remains a full percentage point above the inflation target. The reason is obvious - it is that most people do not believe that inflation is dead. And while so many say that a bit more inflation does not matter, who can blame them?

The Bank is not crying wolf. It is perfectly

reasonable to forecast that inflation will be above 2.5 per cent in two years. The trouble is that, having set the inflation target, many of us, Mr Clarke included, are not so sure that we really want it.

Kepit signals a trust earthquake

Frogs can be turned into princes - really, they can. The undignified scramble among fund managers for Kepit, the frog-like sounding European privatisation trust run by Kleinwort Benson, looks like proving the point. Launched with splendidly poor timing just two years ago, the trust has proved an unmitigated investment disaster. Now it has no less than six different suitors danging around promising better performance and a narrowing of the discount that has opened up between the share price and the value of the underlying assets.

Kepit may be a bit of a one-off but it has probably sparked a trend. If the vultures can move in on one poorly performing trust, they can move in on others. It may well be we are about to witness a minor earthquake in the traditionally sleepy world of the investment trusts. So here's our pick of the takeover targets. With no warrants to act as poison pill, Kleinwort Overseas must look highly vulnerable. So too must the Mercury European Privatisation Trust, a mirror image of Kepit. Its last restructuring failed to have any

impact at all on the size of the discount. Scottish Investment Trust, standing on a 14 per cent discount, is tipped by some simply because it is independently managed. As a consequence there is no powerful fund management group to upset with a bid. Throgmorton Trust has proved disastrous in investment terms and looks ripe for the plucking. Perhaps unfairly, for its investment performance has been a reasonable one, RIT Capital Partners trades on an 18 per cent discount - enough to justify a serious restructuring at the very least.

Investment trusts generally have become as fashionable as C&A tank tops, providing another powerful spur to consolidation. Outside highly specialised vehicles such as those investing in the boom markets of eastern Europe, it is hard to launch any kind of new trust these days, if for no other reason than that the cost of doing so means the investor automatically and immediately loses about 4 per cent of his money. So fund managers must look to the established trusts of their rivals to grow their income. A shakeout is long overdue in any event.

Commuters beware of French bearing gifts

A certain sense of *déjà vu* must have swept through the Department of Transport yesterday at the news that a French water company is to take over another of our

train franchises. The dismantling and sale of British Rail is starting to bear a distinct resemblance to the privatisation of the bus industry in the early 1980s.

Initially there were 70 separate bus companies. Now nearly half of them are under the control of just two groups. Likewise, as fast as ministers break up the rail industry, private sector bidders appear intent on putting it back together again. Compagnie Générale des Eaux, through its quaintly English-sounding rail subsidiary, London and South Coast, has become the proud owner of two commuter franchises - Network South Central, which it already operates, and now South Eastern.

The concentration does not stop there. The coach operator National Express has also bagged two of the 25 franchises and Stagecoach, which already runs South West Trains, is bidding for the 12 franchises yet to be offered for sale not to mention a train leasing business.

More consolidation is certain to come. So much for the brave new world of rail competition that was one of the justifications for privatisation.

Compagnie Générale des Eaux may be promising brand new trains for long suffering commuters into Charing Cross. But ministers should be wary when the French come bearing gifts. The experience of the bus industry proved that while consolidation can bring efficiencies, it is also a recipe for rampant abuse of market power.

GKN to build second Chinese plant

CHRIS GODSMARK
Business Correspondent

GKN, the automotive products, aerospace and industrial services group, is planning to build its second vehicle components plant in China, as the company pledged to continue its overseas expansion. The disclosure came as the company revealed record half-yearly pre-tax profits of £181m, an increase of 11 per cent.

The joint-venture with the Chinese government, involving the company in making vehicle drivelines, will be GKN's first in the People's Republic since the late Eighties. Sir David Lees, the chairman, said detailed work on the project had already been done.

The move will be funded from GKN's growing cash-pile, which expanded by £30m in the first six months of the year to £252m. Sir David said the group's transformation since he took the helm eight years ago was now complete: "We've come to the end of the investments, we are now looking at further investment opportunities."

Two other markets, in Thailand and countries in the former Soviet block, are also under scrutiny, though Sir David said there were no firm plans to make acquisitions or investments. Overall, capital spending rose from £10m to £62m in



Good relations: GKN chairman Sir David Lees (right) and newly appointed chief executive CK Chow. Photograph: FT

the first half of the year. The increase in profits was fuelled by Westland, the helicopter firm taken over in a hostile bid late in 1994. Half-yearly earnings in aerospace and the defence

business jumped from £23m to £38m. Sir David said Westland had a "good order book" stretching until 2003.

Profits from industrial services, which included Chep

pallet hire and the Cleanaway waste management company, rose from £26m to £37m. Chep bought another 9 million pallets in the first half of the year, increasing its stock by a fifth. But

the gloss was taken off the figures by the car components businesses, which continued to be hit by depressed demand, particularly in Europe. Profits fell slightly, from £102m to

£101m. Sir David said: "The environment for car components manufacturers at the moment is not very encouraging."

He predicted car production in the UK would pick up by 10 per cent in the second half of this year, and would also improve in the US, though there was little sign of any increase in demand on the continent.

GKN said its recently-completed constant velocity joint factory in Italy, which will supply the entire Fiat car range, had been hit by start-up costs which had reduced profits compared with the first half of 1995.

CK Chow takes over as chief executive in the new year when Sir David's role as chairman and chief executive will be split. Dismissing suggestions that he would continue to exercise real control, Sir David, who will continue as non-executive chairman, explained: "We are both very determined that the situation will work well. CK will be absolutely and fully responsible for management of the company. My role will be essentially to manage the board."

Sitting alongside Sir David, Mr Chow agreed: "The overriding principle is that I will manage the company," he said. He did not expect to make "revolutionary" changes, though he said he was determined to seek faster growth through overseas expansion.

Dresdner, Germany's second largest bank, reported a 44 per cent increase in operating profits to DM1.42bn for the first half of 1996, citing favourable conditions in the securities markets as the primary reason for growth. Dresdner said it owed much of the profit gain to Kleinwort Benson, the British investment bank bought for £1bn last year which has benefited from the boom in mergers and acquisitions. Costs rose by 16 per cent, but Dresdner said the increase was not significant because it resulted mainly from the consolidation of Kleinwort Benson.

Cathay Pacific said interim net profit before exceptional items rose 12.5 per cent from last year to HK\$1.11bn in the six months to June. The airline also had an exceptional gain of HK\$541m from its sale of a 12.21 per cent stake in Hong Kong Dragon Airlines. Cathay's chairman Peter Sutich said he expects business to improve in the year's second half.

Hooogovens, the Dutch steel company, is targeting a 20 per cent improvement in steel productivity by around 2002. It also plans to cut its steel workforce to about 8,500 from 10,500 over the same period. Favourable economic growth in several Asian countries is reflected in structural demand growth for steel, but local supply is increasing, with capacity in South Korea, China, Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia and India set to grow by about 50 million tonnes between 1995-1999, the company said.

Scottish Value keeps options open on Kepit sale

JOHN WILLCOCK

Scottish Value Trust, which holds nearly 4 per cent of the embattled Kleinwort European Privatisation Investment Trust, Kepit, is keeping its options open as the battle for control of the £500m trust escalates.

Colin Maclean, managing director of Scottish Value Management, which runs the Scottish Value Trust, said: "We

have not rejected the proposals from TR European and are waiting for any other proposals to emerge."

On Tuesday, Kepit adjourned a shareholders' meeting at which investors had been expected to vote on proposals from Kleinwort to turn up to 60 per cent of the fund into loan stock, which it could repurchase to reduce the discount at which the shares currently trade

to the value of its assets. Shane Ross, chairman of the Kepit independent board, told small shareholders on Tuesday that the trust had received a bid from TR European Growth Trust, and proposals from Deutsche Morgan Grenfell Trust Managers to take over management of the fund, as well as four other proposals which he declined to specify.

Mr Ross urged shareholders to reject the TR proposals as its fees could be up to £4m plus other undisclosed costs.

But Mr Maclean said that in order to justify the rejection, the cost of other options should also be known. "It seems strange that the chairman is so set against the Touche Rémnant proposals when we do not have formal details of the Kleinwort Benson Investment Management proposals or any others. Any fees could end up being much of a mismatch," he said.

Scottish Value, which bought its stake in May, believes that poor performance is the reason Kepit is under attack rather than its rival Mercury European Privatisation Investment Trust, which is also returning money to shareholders.

"When Kleinwort launched

the fund, they thought they

would get a better entry to

European privatisations than rivals. This has turned out not to be true when you compare performance with Mercury, TR and other European investment trusts," Mr Maclean said.

TR European said in its offer that it was the top performing trust, in terms of net asset value performance, in the general section of the Continental Europe sector over six months, one year and two years.

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**INDEPENDENT
ON SUNDAY**

THE INDEPENDENT

business

Why housework should be taken into the accounts

which of these activities is more like hard work: having a chat over a coffee with a colleague at the office or vacuuming under the bed at home? Another question: which of these activities counts in GDP, the standard measure of the size of the economy? The answers are, respectively, the second and the first.

It is pretty widely accepted that the conventional national accounts are not a comprehensive measure of economic well-being. The greatest advances have been made in taking the environment into account, but the Office for National Statistics is also researching the creation of "household accounts" which will measure unpaid work done in the home and the community.

Until the Industrial Revolution took firm hold, when more and more people switched from home-based work to waged work in factories, censuses classified unpaid work by women in the home as a productive activity. It was not paid but it was still a job. By the end of the 19th century, though, housewives were classed as unproductive dependants. It was not until the politically correct started to speak of them as "homemakers" that the notion that unpaid household work is valuable was revived.

The fact that the ONS has started to draw up household accounts, nearly a century since housework was last seen as valuable, does not mean it has been stormed by dungaree-wearing feminists. An article in the current issue of its *Economic Trends* explains that proper measurement of time used outside the marketed activities that are included in GDP is essential for many areas of economic policy.



ECONOMIC VIEW
DIANE COYLE

Author Henry Neuburger writes: "How people spend their time is as good a measure of civilisation and social progress as any."

But the purpose of household accounts is more practical. It is impossible to assess the impact of tax and social security policies on decisions to enter the labour force, on childcare choices, on care for the elderly and disabled, without an estimate of the "productive potential" of households. And it is clearly large, as the drawing of women into

is not completely equivalent to time spent in unpaid work, but the income tax system entirely ignores the need for work in the home and whether it is paid for or unpaid.

It is a gap that is becoming more pressing as people switch to more flexible patterns of employment. If the increasing numbers of people working part-time or for short periods of time or telecommuting intersperse their formal work with household responsibilities, volunteering or leisure, the conventional

spread of labour-saving equipment such as washing machines, and perhaps more arguably – in leisure time with televisions and stereos.

Mr Neuburger argues that welfare is increasingly likely to be measured in terms of the quality of people's time. Time will also be the important resource constraint on increased production – as any harassed and over-worked professional will confirm.

In a knowledge-based economy the key resource is not the number of workers as such but their quality, the length of time they spend contributing their brain-power.

Curiously, the computer-based industrial revolution that is taking place now is thus reverting towards the unit of measurement that was commonplace before the first Industrial Revolution.

A classic article by historian EP Thompson describes how the pre-industrial concept of work was replaced by clock-watching in the factories. Before industrialisation, effort was measured by a comparison of how long it took to do something – a few hours was a "sleeping-time" whereas something that could be done swiftly took only a "passing-time". It was the advent of factories that standardised the unit of work into a fixed shift.

Meanwhile, the official statisticians are hard at work developing the "satellite" household accounts which will, within the next year or two, measure the effort the nation puts into housework. It will give new meaning to those chores to know that cleaning up or changing a nappy contributes as much to the economy as a gossip over the photocopying machine or a drink after work.

Economic Trends, July 96, HMSO £2.10.

The official statisticians are at work developing 'satellite' household accounts

the paid labour force during the Second World War and packing them back home afterwards demonstrated Mr Neuburger's comments of household accounts: "It is difficult to see how economic policy makers have got by without them."

Consider income tax. Two-earner couples in the UK are taxed as two separate people, although taxed a little less if married. They pay more tax than a couple with only one earner. Fair enough – they have higher money incomes. On the other hand, they also either pay somebody else to do their housework or work after "work" to do it themselves.

The fact that paid work is considered real work and taxed while

boundary between production included in GDP and other activities will become both harder to measure and increasingly interesting.

The area where the shortcomings of the existing measurement of the economy has a huge impact on households is childcare and care for other dependants. The tax system takes almost no account of the number of dependants in the household and who does the work of looking after them. Children are either looked after by a parent or other family member staying at home or their parents pay somebody else to do so.

The fact that paid work is

considered real work and taxed while

has been quality improvements in time spent on housework thanks to the



Undervalued: The tax system ignores the need for work in the home and whether it is paid or unpaid

Time spent in paid employment

subtracted from spot rate

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Cost per

sport

Thrills and spills on the Solent

Stuart Alexander joins the crew of Nicorette for yesterday's Britannia Cup, the highlight of Cowes Week

It might not have been the most animated of team talks in the locker-room before the race but then again when the captain is Finnish and the crew's chosen *lingua franca* is a mixture of Swedish, German, Afrikaans and English, purple prose might have been a bit too much to expect.

Ludde Ingvall, the skipper of Nicorette, geeing up his crew before yesterday's Britannia Cup race - the most important trophy on offer at Cowes Week - seemed content on muttering a low-key message about the "classic and historic" race, the need to "get away alive" at the start and then if we could just be in front all would be fine and dandy.

"It was not possible to mend it, and we were left with the equivalent of a race car with no top gear

lifting the cup presented by King George VI in 1951, took a bit of a battering.

The idea was to take a look at a couple of the headsails most likely to be used in the fresh westerly breezes on the Solent.

With just half an hour before the 10.30 start, up went a smaller jib called the number four. Satisfied nods all round. It looked reasonable and was taken down to be repacked. After a slight delay, up went the larger number three.

The muscle-men leaned on the handles which turn the winches to pull it in tight and, easy as you like, out popped the head of the sail. Unfortunately, as it is meant to take a strain load of about 12 tonnes and

with the sailmaker on board there was not a little embarrassment.

It was not possible to mend it, the time for the race start was looming, and Ingvall was left with the equivalent of a race car with no top gear. And all the time the brains department, led by Harry Cudmore, was debating what the wind would do... Swing to the right or left, or turn into something new if the land heaved up under the sun... What is the tide doing? Where is the current strongest? And, by the way, can we have the number four back up on deck because we need to use it in the next 10 minutes?

Once under way, the first leg of 30 minutes sees fortunes fluctuate between Nicorette, Grande Mistral - the near-identical water-ballasted, fearsomely powerful 80-footer entered by a mixture of the Russians and French - and the more conventional 84ft maxi, Mike Slade's Longobarda.

Going into the turn back

and, with the adrenalin surging, Nicorette first crossed Longobarda with less than five feet to spare, then in a nail-biting manoeuvre squeezed round ahead, and set off under a huge asymmetrical spinnaker.

Fortunately for your intrepid correspondent, the hard work was limited to a guest appearance on the winches for the mainsheet trimmer. Early on in

the race I even managed some worthwhile pressure. Hanging on to the flying handles then became the major achievement.

"That was exciting," said Ingvall, probably referring to the tussle with Longobarda rather than my humble contribution.

As the atmosphere relaxed more people began to talk, different groups speaking in different languages. Two are

joking in Afrikaans about the dubious heritage of the previous day's sandwiches.

As the race progresses a couple of sail-changes go wrong.

"Same thing as yesterday," says Ingvall. "I don't know who is in charge". And going back up from Portsmouth to the finish at Cowes the opposition, especially the Russians, close in. The crew goes quiet, Harold Cud-

more pronounces: "Our only hope is he goes around on the way back out from the shore. Otherwise he has us."

It is a squeeze, but the Russian is beaten on the line as Nicorette claims 13th spot. Longobarda beats us both on handicap, and all three are hammered by the smaller yachts with even bigger handicaps.

If ever the Royal Ocean Racing Club needed a clear indication of the direction the competitors want the Admiral's Cup to go they should look no further than Cowes Week, last month's Cork Week and their own Commodores' Cup, writes Stuart Alexander.

In all three it has been a new breed of 41-footers developed in Australia that have been taking the silverware and yesterday's win for Ireland by Jocelyn Waller's Silk 2 in the Britannia Cup, one of the two most coveted trophies, reinforced the point.

After a scary moment the day before, when Silk 2 buried her nose in a trough and lifted half the stern out of the water, the crew came back to enjoy a glorious day which took the yacht west from the Squadron line to West Lepre, on a spinaker run to the east Solent, back on a short piece of windward work and then downhill again nearly to Portsmouth before returning home to Cowes.

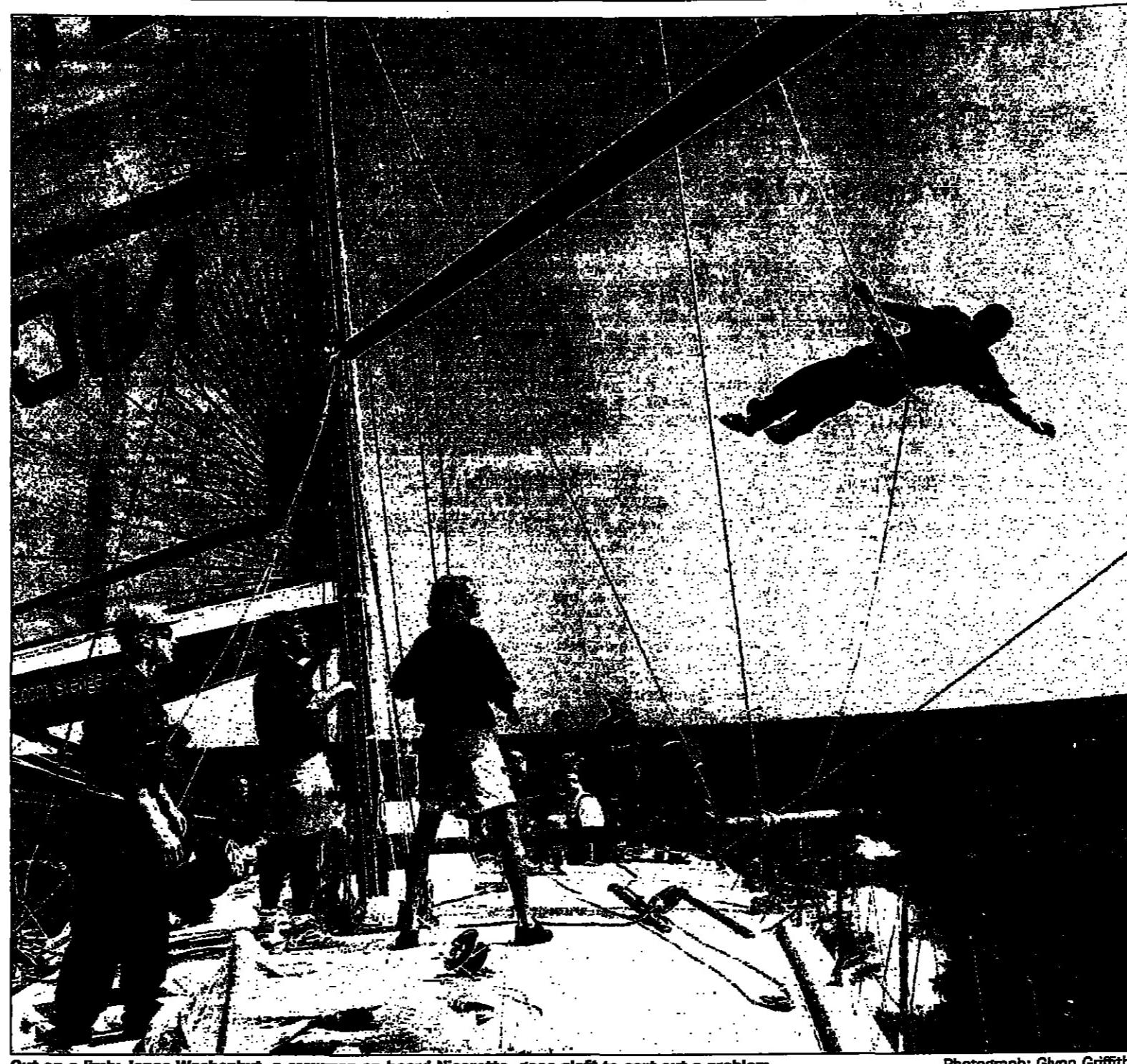
Another example, Glynn Williams' Wolf, winner of the Bathsheba Trophy the day before, was third, the two separated by Chris Little's new boulder, a Farr 45 one designed

As Little is to be joined by Graham Walker with another 45, the RORC has already abandoned its insistence on strict 46s for next year, and a similar proposal from the Royal Yachting Association for middle-sized 40s will be discussed in September.

Also thought to be in favour of a wider range of 40s is Richard Matthews, who will liaise between the RYA and the RORC in the search for a British team.

Also enjoying the conditions yesterday was Mike Lennon, national champion in the Melges 24 class and now leading the pack at Cowes after a finish line gust gave him victory over Russell Peters. David Clark (spinnaker wrapped round rudder), David Bedford (spinnaker ripped) and Paul Brotherton (rudder broken) all struggled with damage.

Cowes results, page 23



Out on a limb: Jonas Wachsmut, a crewman on board Nicorette, goes aloft to sort out a problem

Photograph: Glynn Griffiths

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1 THE INDEPENDENT

RACING

PLAY FORMULA 1 DREAM TEAM

WIN a drive in a grand prix car



Plus prizes to be won with every grand prix

DREAM TEAM TOP PRIZE

The Dream Team manager with the highest number of wins of the year's Grand Prix Championship series will win our top prize - a drive in a 600hp F1 car. You will be flown to the BBC's racing school in the south of France for the most exhilarating experience of your life. The school specialises in F1 courses and provides all the resources and instruction you will need for a day driving F1 and other single seat cars.

HOW YOU SCORE

Points are awarded per race to the top six finishers, based on the Formula One World Championship points scoring system (10, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1) but with an extra 10 points awarded to each of the top six finishers. All drivers are eligible to score for a top six finish but can also notch up extra points as follows:

• The fastest driver in race-day warm-up will collect six points, with five for the second and so on down to one point for the sixth quickest.

• Drivers score one point for each place they make up over their grid position. Points are not deducted by losing places.

• Five points are lost if your driver posts first retirement, four for second down to one point lost for the fifth retirement.

• If your driver makes the quickest pit-stop (from the entry of the pitlane to the exit) you gain five points.

• If your driver sets the fastest lap time in the race, you gain five points.

• If your driver receives a stop/go penalty, you lose five points.

• If your driver starts on pole position, you gain five points.

• The Independent will name a Driver of the Day after each race for a particularly impressive performance, worth five points.

• Non-qualification for a grand prix loses you two points. If a driver is on the

grid but fails to take the start, no points are lost.

• Drivers removed from the results for any reason lose all points gained that weekend. Any driver not competing in a grand prix weekend scores no points.

• Chassis score and lose points in the same way as drivers for a top six finish or any early retirement. The score is based on the first chassis home of that particular manufacturer. Likewise, only the first chassis retirement will count if they are both among the first five to retire.

• Engine rules are the same as the chassis rules, without the retirement penalties.

HOW TO ENTER

Choose your Dream Team from the shopping list on this page. Remember, you must choose three drivers (the third from the £1 million section), one chassis and one engine. You must not exceed your budget of £40 million.

Give your team a name and register it by ringing 0891 891 805. You will immediately be asked the entry question: How many races are there in this year's Formula One World Championship?

To enter your Dream Team details you can use one of two methods.

Method 1 uses a tone phone that lets you

key in the code numbers of your driver, chassis and engine choices. The computer will check that your team falls within budget and is eligible.

Method 2 uses a non-tone phone and you give your details verbally. A budget check is not possible using this method.

When you have registered your Dream Team, you will be asked to predict the number of points this year's champion will notch up over the year. In case of a tie at the end of the season, the nearest figure to the champion's points will win the top prize. In the event of a further tie, the team that registered first will win.

Once you have registered your team you

will be asked for your name, address and telephone number. Your team selections plus your personal details will be played back to you and, when you confirm that they are correct, you will be given a PIN number.

This is confirmation of your entry and will enable you to access the score checking line.

There is no limit on the number of teams an individual can enter, but only one team can be registered per call.

CHECKING YOUR SCORE

You can check your team's position at any time by calling 0891 891 806 and quoting your PIN number. If you want to know the individual driver, chassis and engine scores from the most recent race, call 0891 891 807. This line will also list the Top 50 Formula One Dream Teams.

Rules

1. All telephone calls are charged at 39p per minute cheap rate, 49p per minute at all other times, with a typical call to secure your entry lasting between five and seven minutes.

2. The deadline to be included in a particular race is midday the Friday prior to that race.

3. The judge's decision is final, no correspondence will be entered into and there is no cash alternative for prizes.

4. Employees of Newspaper Publishing Plc, Haymarket Publishing Ltd and all associated companies and their families are ineligible.

5. Entrants must be 18 or over and residents of the UK or the Irish Republic.

6. To be eligible for the main prize, you must hold a current driving licence, be no more than 1.95m tall and weigh no more than 220lbs.

7. All scores will be worked out according to the official FIA time sheets produced at the meeting. The values stated for drivers, engines and chassis bear no relation to budget and is eligible.

8. In the event of a tie for the Dream Team Prize or for any of the individual race prizes, the team that registered first will win.

9. For lost PIN numbers please call: 01275 344183.

10. The Top 50 Teams Line, lists the top 50 teams from the last race. Both the Team Position Check Line and the Results & Top 50 Teams Line will be updated at 2pm on the Monday following a race.

DRIVERS

S25m 1 M Schumacher

S23m 2 J Alesi

S20m 3 D Hill

S18m 4 G Berger

S16m 5 D Coulthard

S15m 6 E Irvine

S13m 7 J Villeneuve

S11m 8 M Hakkinen

S10m 9 H H Frentzen

S8m 10 M Brundle

S7m 11 R Barrichello

S6m 12 J Herbert

S5m 13 M Salo

S4m 14 P Larby

S3m 15 P Diniz

S2m 16 U Katayama

S1.8m 17 J Verstappen

S1.5m 18 O Panis

S1.2m 19 L Badoer

S1m 20 R Rosset

S22m 21 A Montanini

S18m 22 G Fisichella*

S16m 23 V Sospiri*

S14m 24 T Marques*

S12m 25 F Lagorce*

S10m 26 H Noda*

S8m 27 T Inoue*

S7m 28 M Blundell*

S6.5m 29 J-C Bouillon*

S5.5m 30 K Brack*

S4.5m 31 K Burt*

S4m 32 E Collard*

S3.5m 33 N Fontana*

S3.2m 34 D Franchitti*

S3m 35 N Larini*

S2.5m 36 J Magnusson*

S2.2m 37 A Prost*

S2m 38 G Tarquini*

S1.8m 39 K Wendlinger*

***Not competing in Hungaroring GP but may compete later**

CHASSIS

S20m 40 Benetton

S18m 41 Williams

</div

sport

GOLF: Jack Nicklaus's designer course has European challengers on level playing field as US PGA tees off

Monty ready for sauna in sauna

TIM GLOVER

reports from Louisville

When Colin Montgomerie was beaten in an 18-hole play-off in the US Open at Oakmont, Pittsburgh, two years ago, it was so hot he ran out of shirts before running out of steam. For the 78th US PGA Championship at the Valhalla club in Kentucky, where golf will be played in conditions akin to a sauna, Monty is better prepared.

"People talk about the golf course and what have you, but I think the most important factor of the week is the heat," Monty said, relaxing with a cold drink in an air-conditioned room. In a practice round he found his mind wandering. "I was beginning to suffer around the 15th hole and my concentration went," he said. "The key is to be in the right frame mentally. You can end up in a lake or something without thinking about it, and that's just the heat."

Montgomerie is several stones lighter than he was at Oakmont, and has picked up a few tips about playing in a sauna. "I take one size larger in a glove because my hands swell so much. I'll use three or four gloves in a round, and wear light clothing and a wide-brimmed hat. I thought Oakmont was as bad as anyone could ever imagine, but this is the same."

Montgomerie, 33, is the world No 2 (behind Greg Norman), but he has not won a major championship, though he has gone close several times in America. Ernie Els beat him at Oakmont, and 12 months ago Steve Elkington rolled in a 20-foot birdie putt to win the US PGA at the Riviera Country Club in Los Angeles at the first hole of a sudden-death play-off.

Golfing paradise without the frills

It has taken the little matter of the 78th USPGA Championship to put a halt to Dwight Gahn's regular diet of four rounds a week at the Valhalla Golf Club. The last time Gahn, previously a long-standing member at another Louisville club, was prevented from playing because of a tournament, he decided to build his own course...

That was in 1980, by which time a 486-acre site he owned 20 miles east of downtown had remained unused for 15 years. Along with his three sons, Walt, Gordy and Phil, all members of the family business, Gahn set out to build a "golf only" paradise, with none of the swimming pools, tennis

courts and housing developments which are usually a feature of American country clubs.

At the same time, Gahn went to visit Hall Thompson at the Shoal Creek course in Birmingham, Alabama, which staged the 1984 and 1990 US PGAs. Gahn said: "On the way, Hall Thompson's driver said: 'I hear you are building a golf course.' I said that was the case and then he said: 'Then you have to call it Valhalla.' We didn't know what it meant, but it sounded good. When we got back, we went down to the library and found out it was from Norse mythology, a paradise for the souls of Viking heroes. It was the

Andy Farrell
on how a family's
dream course
became reality

perfect name we were looking for."

Valhalla, the club, is one of the most exclusive in the area, currently boasting 270 members. It is also one of the best, having been voted the finest course in Kentucky shortly after opening in 1986. No expense was spared in building the course, and that meant hiring Jack Nicklaus as the designer.

"We had a dream many years ago of having a little old



Kentucky fried: Ian Woosnam wipes away the sweat during a practice round at Valhalla yesterday

Slough resign from league

Hockey

BILL COLWELL

Slough, once one of the country's great hockey sides and European club champions in 1980 in Barcelona, have taken the unprecedented decision to resign from the National League.

The club, which numbers among its life members the current president of the Hockey Association, Robin Elliot, and the chairman of the HA competitions committee, Rodney Rigby, and also provided Paul Barber and Ian Taylor for Great Britain's Seoul Olympic gold medal squad, notified the association earlier this week of their decision.

Kenny Partington, the club's chairman, expressed his bitter disappointment at the need for the decision yesterday, saying: "It's like having your stomach torn out. I feel that 20 years of my life has gone."

Partington highlighted the changing face of the game together with the lack of facilities the club can provide as the root of the problem: "We have not been a fashionable side during the past few years and without an artificial pitch at our own ground we have been struggling to attract players. We just cannot compete with other neighbouring National League sides to attract players and without our own ground it has been impossible to have a youth policy."

Partington said that when training got under way for the new season, Paul Loudon, the manager, had no more than seven players available from last season's squad and, unable to boost the ranks with recruits not able to find other club players willing to play at National League level, had no option but to recommend withdrawing. It is understood that the HA has reacted to the news with horror.

Slough, who won the last of their four national indoor titles in 1984 and are current Buckinghamshire champions, plan to continue with an indoor squad and to honour their second and third XI commitments with the Pizza Express London League.

TODAY'S NUMBER

48

The number of the top 50 golfers in the world who are playing in the US PGA Championship — the last major tournament of the year — at the largely unknown and untested Valhalla course in Louisville, Kentucky.

Will this be Monty's fairway to heaven?

(Colin to go all the way: 20/1.)

TO WIN THE US PGA

Valhalla. Starts today. Live coverage on Sky.	
12/1 N. Faldo	33/1 M. Brooks
14/1 E. Els	33/1 D. Duval
14/1 G. Norman	33/1 S. Elkington
16/1 F. Couples	33/1 J. Leonard
20/1 T. Lehman	33/1 M. McCumber
20/1 P. Mickelson	33/1 V. Singh
20/1 C. Montgomerie	33/1 S. Stricker
20/1 C. Pavin	40/1 B. Faxon
25/1 J. Cook	40/1 J. Maggert
25/1 S. Hoch	40/1 N. Price
25/1 D. Love III	40/1 I. Woosnam
25/1 M. O'Meara	50/1 W. Austin
EW one-pointer odds a place 1.2-2.4. Other prices on request. Non-starter - no bet. Ladbrokes golf rules apply.	
FORECAST THE FIRST TWO HOME	
18/1 N. Faldo	18/1 M. Brooks
18/1 G. Norman	18/1 S. Elkington
18/1 F. Couples	18/1 J. Leonard
20/1 T. Lehman	20/1 M. McCumber
20/1 P. Mickelson	20/1 V. Singh
20/1 C. Montgomerie	20/1 S. Stricker
20/1 C. Pavin	20/1 B. Faxon
25/1 J. Cook	25/1 J. Maggert
25/1 S. Hoch	25/1 N. Price
25/1 D. Love III	25/1 I. Woosnam
25/1 M. O'Meara	50/1 W. Austin
EW one-pointer odds a place 1.2-2.4. Other prices on request. Non-starter - no bet. Ladbrokes golf rules apply.	
1.00*	
All Dual Forecast amounts based on current odds. If more than two players entered in a play-off, as those players, bar outright winner, deemed to have had for 2nd place. These odds may have changed since this newspaper was printed. For the very latest prices, page Ladbrokes Telephone 0800/07 (24hr).	
Ladbrokes	
For a bet, Ladbrokes are favourite.	

Long makes untroubled progress

Rowing

All three British senior crews in repêchage action yesterday went through to tomorrow's semi-finals of the World Championships at Strathclyde Park, Motherwell.

Chris Long, who stepped into the place vacated by the singles sculls champion, Peter Haining, after the Scot opted to move up in weight and compete in Atlanta, finished second to Estonia's Roman Lutoskin. Long led over the first 500 metres with victory in mind, but, when the Estonian took up the challenge at the half-way stage, he opted to conserve his energy and settle for second place.

The sculler Susan Appleboom took a step closer to what promises to be the most interesting final of the championships when she finished second to Hungary's Monika Remsei. With four in the race and three to qualify, the competition ended when Iceland's Anna Steingrimsdóttir dropped 10 seconds off the lead by the half-way mark, and survival for others became a formality.

Easy promotion gives Appleboom the chance to recover before taking on Romania's Constanta Burica, the 1993 gold medallist, and Sarah Garner, of the United States, in her bid for a medal. Garner reputedly lost over two stones in weight over nine months to convert from heavy to lightweight sculling and in her heat beat the Romanian and Appleboom by a 16-second margin from a breakaway start.

Also through to the semi-finals is the new lightweight pairing of Jason Keys and James Brown, enjoying their first World Championships. Results, Sporting Digest, page 23

Harris snubbed by Warrington and poised to be a Union man

Dave Hadfield on the young player who could change codes for £1.35m

and I'm available for selection."

Warrington do not see it being as simple as that. When Harris pulled out of Sunday's game at the London Broncos citing a knee injury, the reaction of the Warrington coach, John Dorahy, to questions concerning his future was: "You'd better ask Jonathan Davies."

Warrington believe that someone has taken Harris to the top of the mountain and showed him the shimmering golden cities below and suspect that the someone is their former player, now back in league with the Welsh Rugby Union and the Cardiff club.

The trouble is that Warrington are dazzled as well; dazzled by the prospect of getting a million quid for a player they are not even convinced is the right answer for them at stand-off. That is also one source of

Harris's dissatisfaction. Although he will admit that he has things to learn, he is not unreasonably seen himself as a specialist stand-off.

He is Britain's current International Player of the Year on the strength of his performances for Wales in that role and, just on the basis of his natural ability and glorious code-step, would be the Great Britain stand-off in just about anyone's current selection. It is hard, therefore, to see why Warrington harbour such doubts.

The criticism of Dorahy as Wigan coach three years ago was that he wanted to fix what was not broken. This looks suspiciously like the same impulse at work.

Harris's other grouse is that he wants to play rugby union in winter, not permanently or full-time, he insists, but only in the rugby league close-season.

On this point, it is more dif-

ficult — at least in theory — to pick holes in Warrington's approach.

Dorahy and the club's football executive, Alex Murphy, are firm in their view that the last thing a young player with 15 months continuous rugby behind him needs is a winter in

St. Helens and some other clubs, but unlike Wigan, who are happy for Va'aiga Tuigamala to guest at Wasps and Henry Paul at Bath — that is none of their function to be making a rival code more attractive and saleable.

Logic is on their side, but there might have to be some compromise — such as an agreement to let him go out on loan next year — if they want to rebuild their bridges with Harris.

Compromise, however, now seems the last thing on their minds. Yesterday's terse statement from the club read: "After careful consideration, the club have decided that Va'aiga Tuigamala will not be included in the team for the remaining three matches of the Super League season.

There is a depressing note of finality in there that the Welsh coach, Clive Griffiths, his Great Britain counterpart, Phil Larder, and a Super League administration watching the predations of newly wealthy rugby union clubs with increasing alarm, will all hope is illusory.



Harris' Prodigies talent

"This decision was arrived at after taking into account the fact that Va'aiga asked for a transfer, there are doubts over his fitness and we need to build a team to go forward without him."

There is a depressing note of finality in there that the Welsh coach, Clive Griffiths, his Great Britain counterpart, Phil Larder, and a Super League administration watching the predations of newly wealthy rugby union clubs with increasing alarm, will all hope is illusory.

The Wasps rugby union club are confident of signing Va'aiga Tuigamala, the Wigan centre and former All Black wing. In a deal mirroring Martin Offiah's London Broncos (league) - Bedford (rugby) timeshare, Tuigamala would spend his winter season at Wasps.

Keighley Cougars have signed the £50,000 transfer-listed Oldham prop Ian Sherratt, 29, on loan to the end of the season.

Scotland will be promoted for 1997 World Cup

Scotland are in line to be included in the next World Cup after their 26-6 victory over Ireland and Partick Thistle on Tuesday, writes Dave Hadfield.

The performance of the native and adopted Scots after just one training session together was good enough for the game's chief executive, Maurice Lindsay, virtually to promote them on the spot. Scotland, like Ireland, were included in the Emerging Nations' World Cup last year, he said. "We have seen enough improvement to say

that they should be in the World Cup proper next year."

Lindsay visualised next autumn's tournament involving 16 teams, with Scotland, Ireland and the victorious Cook Islands all elevated from the subsidiary competition. Scotland's group matches should be held in Scotland, with Ireland playing in Dublin, Lindsay said.

Other plans for Scotland and Ireland include incorporating them in an annual Five Nations tournament with England, Wales and France. "It will be written up

as taking games to the more rugby-minded city of Edinburgh, with smaller crowds, but I don't care," Lindsay said. "The point is that we are trying to spread the game and if Scotland played France here, I would back Scotland."

Undeterred by a crowd at Firhill of little more than a thousand, the code will press ahead with a proposal to take at least one Super League game to Partick next season. The league's Scottish development officer, Graeme Thompson, believes there would be advantages

by the end of this month, the tour will be amended to include Tests against Australia.

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Deflated Edwards takes title

Athletics

Jonathan Edwards failed to threaten his own triple jump world record despite clinching victory with his sixth and final leap at an international meeting in the Italian Alpine resort of Sestriere yesterday.

Despite the assistance of altitude, Britain's Olympic silver medallist closed with a jump of 17.67 metres, well outside his world best of 18.29m. "It was disappointing not to do better but I was tired after the Olympics... I think we were all feeling a bit flat," he said.

There was disappointment for the deposed Olympic champion Linford Christie, who in his first 100m race since being disqualified in Atlanta, finished second behind the Atlanta sprint relay gold medallist Bruny Surin of Canada. Charging into a headwind, Surin clocked 10.17sec, while Christie, who was disqualified in the Olympic final after two false starts, finished in 10.29sec. The Nigerian brothers Osioma and Davidson Eziwa were third and fourth respectively.

Many of the sprinters and jumpers travelled to the high-altitude ski resort in northwest Italy — the only place to regularly hold international athletics meetings more than 2,000m above sea level — direct from Atlanta in the hope of setting world records in the thin atmosphere. In the event, none of them managed to shake off their jet lag, and all times and distances were well off the

world marks despite organisers offering a Ferrari to any record-breakers.

Two years ago Sergei Bubka broke his pole vault world record here, and in 1993 Cuba's Ivan Pedroso broke the long jump mark, though it was later annulled amid claims the wind machine had malfunctioned.

Most of the American Olympic medallists missed yesterday's meeting, preferring to attend a reception with President Clinton in Washington.

Rosie Edith scored for Can-

ada in the women's 400m hurdles in 54.97sec, with Ireland's Susan Smith second in 55.30. The Jamaican sprinter Merlene Ottey, a double silver medallist in Atlanta, limped out of the women's 100m after straining her thigh in the warm-up.

The former world 110m hur-

dles champion Colin Jackson failed to gain revenge on the Atlanta gold medallist Allen Johnson, who won in 13.25sec. Jackson, who was fourth in the Olympic final, finished third yesterday in 13.49. The European athletics circuit continues in earnest on Saturday with a Grand Prix meeting in Monte Carlo followed by the Zurich meeting on August 14.

The Olympic double silver medallist Roger Black will run a 300m race against his 4x400m relay team-mates, Iwan Thomas, Jamie Baulch and Mark Richardson, in the Performance Games at Crystal Palace on Sunday. His fellow Atlanta medallists Jonathan Edwards, Steve Backley and Steve Smith will also be competing.

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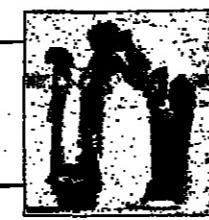
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SPORT



US PGA GOLF

Woosnam feels the heat Page 22



COWES WEEK

Thrills and spills on the Solent Page 20

THE INDEPENDENT • THURSDAY 8 AUGUST 1996

SECOND TEST: Despite a lack of practice, Mike Atherton's team are ready to come out swinging at Headingley this morning

England look to batting specialists

DEREK PRINGLE
Cricket Correspondent

David Lloyd is a refreshingly innovative coach, but even he could not rescue England's practice session yesterday as the unlikely combination of rain and catering thwarted proceedings both outdoors and in.

With play in the second Test due to start this morning, any serious last-minute practice against bowling machines un-

leashing swinging yorkers had to be abandoned in favour of digging out wobbling chocolate mousses destined for today's corporate boxes.

As ever, Lloyd was quick to play down the fiasco of Yorkshire's indoor cricket school being given over to providing the food for corporate hospitality. "It's a world apart to go indoors at this time of the season," he said at yesterday's press conference. "It's a completely different game indoors

that would only perhaps benefit the batters."

That may be true, but one can only imagine the eruptions had England been greeted with the same options on a tour of Pakistan. Wasim Akram, although clearly frustrated, admitted to being amazed to find the school full of catering. "Still," he added magnanimously, "it is the same for both sides." A parity England's masterplan of playing on a grassy pitch will be hoping to change.

Four years ago, England beat Pakistan at Headingley on a slow seaming pitch. Since then, the Test match surface has been relaid and England have yet to rediscover their winning ways, despite Atherton's assertion that this part of Yorkshire it is still England friendly.

According to the groundsman, Andy Fogarty, today's strip was apparently destined to have pace and bounce, although its retreat under covers for the last two days has inevitably greened it up and slowed it down.

This probably means that England are almost certain to dispense with Ian Salisbury and Ronnie Irani and play four seamers – including Andy Caddick – and six specialist batsmen. It is a combination that has proved successful for England in the past, although it most famously backfired against Australia in 1989, when England's lack of bowling variety saw

have been spending a lot of time away. Though I enjoy the cricket, I must go back to the business and concentrate on that.

"I was in the dressing-room during the last Test and they played the 'Winston Churchill Tapes'. I realised I was the only one who heard them live during the war, so I thought it was time to move on."

Lever, who will leave after the end of the final Test against Pakistan at the Oval on 26 August, insisted the difference in approach between the two former Lancashire team-mates had not affected the England team. "Every person has different methods but it does not mean we disagree with everything. It's important the basics are the same and I think it is with David Lloyd and myself."

Lloyd has brought patriotic music and slogans into the dressing room since being appointed at the start of the summer. This is believed to be at odds with Lever's traditional approach. "I have no axe to grind at all with David Lloyd. We have known each other for a long time and that is not the reason for my leaving. I have a business partnership with my son and I



Rain men: Mike Atherton (right) and Wasim Akram brave the weather to examine the wicket at Headingley yesterday

Photograph: Peter Jay

Australia run up a total in excess of 600. If six batsmen play, Nick Knight will take up a new position at No 6, his left-handedness being seen as a foil to Waqar Younis, should the ball start to reverse swing in the middle of the innings – a phenomenon so devastating the England have been busy studying videotapes, and without revealing what they are, Atherton claims most of the batsmen have made small adjustments to their game.

Even so, England go into this match with five of their top six

Atherton, Alec Stewart, Gra-

ham Thorpe, John Crawley and Knight – not having played anything but one-day cricket since the end of the Lord's Test 10 days ago. Rest is a priority now on Lloyd's agenda, and rightly so, but the absence of any significant practice here because of the weather cannot have helped players to prepare for this match.

Pakistan have been similarly frustrated, but while England welcome back Nasser Hussain and Chris Lewis from injury, the visitors lose their vice-captain, Aslam Sohail, not yet recovered from the injury he received at

Lord's.

His place will probably be taken by Asif Mujtaba, a gritty left-hander who can bat anywhere, although it is the teenager Shadab Kabir who will open with Saeed Anwar.

Wasim, with the safety net of a win behind him, was upbeat and confident, joking that if what Lloyd had told him about the pitch was true – that it was the same colour as the green outfield – he may even have to drop Mushtaq Ahmed to play a fourth pace bowler.

There is a lot of balls talked about most sport, but never has so much discussion centered on when when now.

Unless both sides agree on one particular type of ball, they toss for it, as they did at Lord's where Wasim, the Reader ball and his Pakistan team all prevailed. A win treble which Atherton and England, with their brand of cricket, will be hoping to overturn over the next five days.

ENGLAND omission: M A Atherton (capt), A J Stewart, N Hussain, G P Thorpe, J P Cowley, N V Knights, C C Lewis, R C Russell (med), D Goffin, A J A Cook, A D Mullan, R V Ivan, D K Statham.

Pakistan team: Shadab Kabir, Saeed Anwar, Irfan Ahmed, Imran-ul-Haq, Saeid Mirza, Asif Mujtaba, Wasim Akram (capt), Rashid Latif (med), Mushtaq Ahmed, Waqar Younis, Abdur-Rahman, Saeed Mushtaq, Mohammad Azam, Shoaib Akhtar.

Bicknell bounces back for Surrey

MIKE CAREY

reports from Southport
Surrey 211, Lancashire 128-5

nerve, eye and resilience, not least when the ball was moving off the seam or swinging in the low cloud in the first part of the day after a delayed start.

Although reared on true bat-

ting surfaces at The Oval, Sur-

rey will not mind one that gives

them a chance of furthering

their Championship aspirations.

And though the ball probably

moved around less in the even-

ing sunshine, Martin Bick-

nell, bowling straight and to

the requisite full length, kept his

side in contention with 4 for 33.

Among his victims was Neil

Fairbrother, hit on the boot by

a first-ball yorker. While Nick Speak held on valiantly for a time after taking blows on the hand and chest, Graham Lloyd threw the bat vigorously at anything resembling a full length caught off a faint edge.

Surrey had batted on much the same "If it's up, it's got to go" principle once Darren Bick-

nell had lost his off-stump to one

that scarcely bounced. There-

after, when the bat was not be-

ing passed several times an-

over, the batsman was usually

being struck on one part of

the anatomy or another. Take three

successive balls that Adam Hol-

laire received from Ian Austin, who predictably used the conditions better than anyone: the first struck him in the groin, the second flew to the wicket-keeper at head-height and the third rattled him on the glove.

Brendon Julian, using his

long reach, gave Surrey something to bowl at by making 41 from 43 balls. Even Austin al-

lowed himself to be hooked out

of the ground by Julian and on

to an adjacent railway line.

The fall of 15 wickets in a day

meant the umpires were obli-

ged to inform the Test and County Cricket Board, but no further

action will be called for.

Scoreboard, page 23

United and Blackburn deny Klinsmann move

Football

RUPERT METCALF

Both Blackburn Rovers and Manchester United went to great lengths yesterday to dismiss speculation that Jürgen Klinsmann was about to return to the Premiership. The former Tottenham forward is, it seems, to stay with Bayern Munich, the club he joined from Spurs last year, for at least another season.

After a week of rumours of

Klinsmann sightings in east Lancashire, Blackburn have denied that they are about to

spend any of the £15m they re-

ceived for Alan Shearer on the

man who led Germany to suc-

cess in the European Cham-

pionship this summer.

Following various reports in

the newspapers and on the radio

this morning linking Jürgen

Klinsmann with Blackburn

Rovers, the club can say that

these rumours are unfound-

ed," Robert Coar, Rovers'

chairman, said yesterday.

Likewise, Manchester United

have dismissed similar spec-

ulation about their transfer-

market intentions. "I am per-

fectly happy with the strikers

already on the payroll at Old

Trafford," Alex Ferguson, their

manager, said. "The fact that we

tried to sign Alan Shearer is no

reflection on the ability on the

strikers at this club. It was a one-

off situation. I would have been

surprised to see Klinsmann

playing in England again. My in-

formation is that, if he had not

moved by the end of April, then

he was contracted to remain

with Bayern Munich."

United's midfielder, Roy Keane, is awaiting the results of

a scan on a knee injury and is

doubtful for Sunday's Charity

Shield game with Newcastle at

Wembley. Alan Shearer may not

have to wait until Sunday for his

Newcastle debut – the Magpies

have a friendly at Lincoln City

tomorrow. "Alan needs a game for us and he will probably be

involved somewhere along the

line at Lincoln," Kevin Keegan,

Newcastle's manager, said.

Robbie Elliott, Newcastle's

former England Under-21 left-

back, is discussing a move to

Blackburn. Nottingham Forest

enquired about the 22-year-old

last week, but were deterred

by his £3.5m price tag.

The Leeds United striker, Tony Yeboah, may miss the start of the season – the Ghanian sees a specialist today af-

ter suffering a knee injury in

Germany last week.

Manchester City will sign the

Australian striker, Damian Mori,

this week if they can agree terms

with his club, Adelaide City. City have already agreed a fee of £500,000 for Mori, who joined them on their pre-season tour of China, but Adelaide are unhappy with arrangements for the payment of fee.

Leicester City are preparing

a bid for the highly-rated IFK

Gothenburg and Sweden winger

Jesper Blomqvist, who may be

available at about £2m. Wolves,

who are still talking terms with

the Everton goalkeeper Neville Southall, are also keen on Serge Romano, a right-back with the French club, Marignane.

The Third Division club Hull City

are also going continental, and

have signed the former De-

portivo La Coruña defender,

Antonio Doncel.

Arsene Wenger, the former

coach of Monaco, says he will

decide by the end of this month